The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2232. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Governorship—The Treasury Report—Indian Reservations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

The President has not offered the Governorship of Kansas to Colonel MEDARY, nor has the latter applied for the appointment. The statements on this subject published in the papers are entirely without foundation.

The statement that Secretary COBB had not yet written one line of his Annual Report is quite as ridiculous as many of the statements which daily appear, professing to give the Secretary's views on the tariff and other financial questions. Mr. COBB is not likely to publish his views in advance of the appearance of his official report, and all the rumors which are sent from this City to the distant Press are mere conjecture, or manufactured for speculative purposes. I know that Mr. COBB is now, and has been for some weeks, closely engaged in the preparation of his Report, in arranging and digesting facts and figures.

I apprehend that but a slight, if any modification or revision of the tariff will be recommended. If the business of the country is to revive, then will the revenue from imports under the present tariff soon fill our now exhausted Treasury. Should a change in the tariff be made, it would go into practical operation about the time that there would be a revival in the commerce of the country, and the friends of the protective policy would claim the credit of filling the public coffers. This fact is seen and appreciated by the Administration, and hence I infer we shall have no radical changes proposed in the present Democratic tariff.

The leading feature in the Report from the Indian Bureau, I understand, will be a recommendation that the present "reservation" system be abolished, so far as it applies to California. This should have been done in regard to all our territory long since. The Indian should be allotted his section or quarter section of land and then taught to cultivate it. Should he prefer the chase, then let him live by the chase if he can. Experience would soon teach him the melancholy fact that the buffalo is fast disappearing, and that necessity would drive him to the plow for the means of sustaining life. The time has arrived for this change. The reservation policy will soon be cut off by the spread of the white race, and it would be statesmanlike to induce the Indians to adopt a policy as a matter of choice which will soon be forced upon them by stern necessity. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

A private letter, received here from Guayamas, Oct. 10, in giving an account of the revolution there, confirmatory of the recently-published statements, says that Captain STONE, with his surveying party, consisting of about thirty Americans, occupied three houses in the centre of the town, between the opposing parties. If an attack had been made on him, he would have hoisted the American flag, and fought under it, being well armed, and having plenty of ammunition, and a brig in the harbor, mounting two nine-pound guns, to retreat to, if necessary. Lieut. MOWAT was ready to lend assistance with his own men. The civil war ended by the surrender of the authorities to the rebel party, when, after getting what they demanded, and obtaining a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, the rebels reinstated the authorities. The Americans were not attacked, owing to their firm position, and their declining to surrender their houses to the rebel leaders.

New-Orleans papers, to hand by the mail, contain nothing of interest.

News from Mexico.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERAL FORCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 9th instant.

Guadalajara was recaptured by the Liberals on the 28th instead of the 18th ult. It was most desperately defended, and the Liberals had to be reinforced by 1,000 men. The people were rejoicing at their success.

ZULOAGA was anxious to retire from the field, but the Clergy had offered him another million not to do so.

Mazatlan was in possession of the Liberals.

San Blas was the only town on the Pacific held by ZULOAGA.

The steamer *Guerrero* had been recaptured in the Tobasco river by the Liberals, and the Spanish steamer *Colon*, at Sanfucios, had been taken by ALVAREZ.

The Railroad Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Convention was occupied to-day in discussing the Niagara Convention's plans. A resolution was adopted to submit the action of this Convention to the Boards of Directors of the roads represented. The action of this Convention was to be final unless approved by two-thirds of the number of miles embraced in the territory represented. When it is approved a general Convention is to be called for the appointment of Commissioners.

The Niagara plan of organization was slightly modified, and then adopted. The most important alteration made precludes express and freight companies from enjoying any facilities in the use of cars or in the dispatch of freight not allowed to other shippers. The plan is to be submitted to the stockholders of the roads for their approval, and to the Ratifying Convention at Cleveland when the plan is accepted by the road.

W. DENNISON, Jr., JNO. VAN NORTWICK, and JNO. INGLE, Jr., were appointed to serve as Commissioners until a regular board is elected. The Convention then finally adjourned.

Meeting of the Canal and Contracting Boards.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Canal Board held a short session to-day, and adjourned until Dec. 16, having awarded the contractor on the Black River improvement $24,000 for the stoppage of the work on his contract by the State.

The Contracting Board also held an exciting session. Canal Commissioner JACOX had suspended two American Superintendents on his division, and the Contracting Board, by a vote of three to two—Messrs. BENTON, SHERRILL and RUGGLES, against Meesrs. RICHMOND and JACOX—refused to confirm the removal, and reinstated the superintendents. Immediately after the adjournment Mr. JACOX again suspended one of those before removed, but the Auditor advises him to hold on to his office and not recognize a successor until he is properly appointed by the Board.

From Boston.

SALE OF THE TREMONT HOUSE—SNOW, &C.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Tremont House was sold at auction to-day, subject to a four-years' lease, for $192,000. The name of the purchaser was not mentioned.

The weather is cloudy, with indications of snow. A dispatch from White River Junction, Vt., says it is snowing hard there.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

There was a severe snow-squall during last night, but this morning the weather was clear and cold.

The Weather at the Westward.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 13.

Six inches of snow fell here last night. Lake Pepin is partially frozen over, and boats will probably be able to make but a few more trips.

Sailing of the Quaker City for Tehuantepec.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Quaker City* sailed from this port this morning, with the California mails, 25 cabin and 27 steerage passengers—all to go *viâ* Tehuantepec.

Funeral of the City Marshal of Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 14.

The funeral of the late City Marshal WARREN, who was accidentally shot, a few days since, will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His death took place on Saturday morning.

The Pacific Outward-Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Pacific*, from New-York, was signaled at 9 o'clock this morning. She leaves to-morrow for Galway.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. ADAMS from New-York, arrived at the bar Friday night, at 8 o'clock, and her wharf at 11 o'clock.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *J. S. Reed*, from St. Josephs, with wheat and lumber for this port, went ashore in a snow squall this morning under Fort Ontario. The vessel and cargo are insured.

Snow at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 13.

Over half an inch of snow fell in this city and vicinity, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. It has now melted away.

The Bible in the Common Schools.

IMPORTANT MEETING—INTERESTIG FACTS AND STATISTICS.

The Convention on the subject of the Bible in the Common Schools met, pursuant to notice, on Saturday evening, at No. 267 Bowery. After being called to order by the Chairman, SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq., C. B. COTTEN was appointed Secretary. The Committee of nine appointed at the previous meeting then submitted the following report:

Immediately after their appointment, they organized by the selection of JOHN R. VOORHIS as Chairman, and the Rev. THOS. WALSH as Secretary, and divided into three Sub-Committees—one member of each of the three organizations represented in the Convention composing each of such Sub-Committees. To one Sub-Committee, Messrs. BOWLY, LLOYD and NESBIT, was delegated the duty of obtaining all the information and advice possible upon the Schools, in their bearing upon the subject under consideration. Another Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BURLEW, WALSH and HALL, were requested to ascertain and report all the facts relative to the actual condition of the Schools in the matter of the expulsion of the Bible therefrom.

The other Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BROOKS, COTTEN, and VOORHIS, was to consider and submit a plan of procedure, whereby the most effectual means might be used to accomplish the objects of the Convention. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the Sub-Committee on Laws reported that they had consulted with several eminent and distinguished members of the bar on the subject, and that the legal opinions submitted established the following points, to wit:

1. That it must be borne in mind, that both previous to and at the time of the adoption of the law creating the present School system, the Bible was habitually and universally read in all of the Common Schools of the City and County.

2. That the language of the Act of July 3, 1851, section 18, is clearly intended to prevent any change in the then existing state of things in respect to the reading of the Bible in the school; hence the use of the negative term employed therein; but nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures, &c., from any of the Schools provided for in this Act.

3. That the Board of Education has the entire control of all the Public Schools in the County and City of New-York, and has the incidental power to enforce the provisions of the statute in respect to the reading of the Holy Scriptures therein; but that the said Board has no power or authority to exclude or permit to be excluded the Bible therefrom, and that it is, therefore, the duty of the Board of Education to direct the reading thereof in each and all of the said Schools.

From the report made by the Sub-Committee on the subject, it was ascertained that the reading of the Bible was prohibited entirely in *twelve* Schools in this City, and from one particularly of the whole number of Schools from which the Bible is excluded, nine are Grammar Schools, three Primary and one colored Grammar School.

From Grammar Schools No. 1, 25, 26 and 27, in the Fourth Ward, two Grammar Schools No. 23 and 24 Sixth Ward, three Primary Schools Nos. 2, 13 and 28, in the Sixth Ward, three Grammer Schools Nos, 5, 21 and 32 in the Fourteenth Ward, one Colored Grammar School No. 1, Fourteenth Ward.

The Sub-Committee to whom was confided the duty of submitting a plan of action suggested as a primary movement, that inasmuch as a seasonable space of time had elapsed since the passage of the recommendatory resolution of the Board of Education, and no attention whatever having been given to it, that a memorial be addressed by the Committee to the Board of Education, requesting the adoption of a resolution making it imperative on the Ward Officers of the schools to comply with the request heretofore extended to them, and the Committee therefore adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. BROOKS:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Bible is now excluded from a number of the schools of this City, and the reading of the Holy Scriptures thereby prohibited in violation of the School law of the State, in disregard of a long-observed and respected custom in the public schools, and in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of our fellow-citizens, the Board of Education be most respectfully and earnestly requested to adopt as one of its rules and regulations for the government of all of the schools under their control, a provision directing some portion of the Bible to be read daily by the teachers in each of the public schools in the City.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be laid before the Board of Education at the next meeting, signed by the members of the Committee.

SIGNED—John R. Voorhis, John Lloyd, Erastus Brooks, Nathan Nesbit, C. B. Cotton, Samuel Hall, Simeon Baldwin, Daniel Bowly, Thomas Walsh, Richard Burlew.

Which memorial was laid before the Board at its next regular meeting, held July 1, where, after being read and duly discussed, it was laid on the table by a vote of 16 to 13. Subsequently, during the same session, it was taken off the table and referred to the Committee on Laws, to ascertain and report if the Board possessed the authority to accede to the request of the memorialists.

Your Committee have watched with much anxiety, and waited with great patience, for the report of the said Committee on Laws, upon the subject referred to them, but up to the present time to no purpose, and as your Committee have been informed and believe, it was the object and intention of the opponents, as well as of some of the professed friends of the Bible in the Schools, (who moved and supported the motion to refer to the Law Committee,) to smother the question for the remainder of the term of the members of the present Board, and thereby avoid the lasting stigma of disgrace and odium, which a direct vote in opposition to the prayer of the memorialists would inevitably bring upon their heads. They regret to state that several of the professed American and Protestant members of the Board of Education have exhibited a gross indifference on the subject in the Board, amounting, in some instances, to an utter disregard of the known wishes of their constituents, and in violation of their own previously-expressed opinions, and who, upon being remonstrated with by your Committee, gave as a reason for their strange and inconsistent conduct, that the Board, in their opinion, did not possess the authority to direct the restoration of the Bible in those schools from which it had been excluded; an opinion, however, in which your Committee could, by no means, acquiesce; and in order to prevent an opportunity for the same objection to be raised hereafter by those who from partisan or interested motives, desire to make a similar use of them, and thereby evade a conscientious discharge of their duty to their fellow beings; your Committee deemed it proper that an effort should be made to amend section 18 of the School law, (which, though somewhat ambiguous and inconsistent in its details, yet appears to them perfectly intelligible as to its meaning and intentions,) said amendment to clearly and specifically define the rights, duties, and powers of the Board of Education on the subject. Accordingly an amendment to section 18, and a memorial to the Legislature praying for the adoption of said amendment were prepared, and is herewith submitted for your approval.

Your Committee sought and obtained an interview with a Committee of five, appointed by the Legislature of the State, having the subject of the School system of this City referred to them for consideration. The facts were duly submitted to them, and the request was made that in their forthcoming report, they would recommend an amendment to the eighteenth section of the School law, in accordance with the expressed views of your Committee, which was received, we believe, by the State Commission with favorable impressions as to the justice and propriety of the recommendation.

The Committee being confident of the wishes and desires of the citizens of New-York on the subject of the Bible in the Schools, and inasmuch as an opportunity will soon present itself to express that opinion at the ballot-box, in their choice of officers for the School Department, your Committee believe that this Convention should take immediate initiatory steps in the matter, by endeavoring to prevent the nomination or election, by any of the political parties of the day, of any person for any office connected with the Public Schools of the City, who is not known by his former acts or by an avowed expression of opinion, to be a true and reliable friend of the Bible in the Public Schools. They would further suggest, as an auxiliary power to carry the above determination into effect, that a mass meeting be called of the citizens of this City favorable to the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools, and opposed to the recent action of the Board of Education on the subject.

Your Committee in conclusion submit the following resolutions for your consideration and adoption:

Resolved, That the annexed proposed amendment to the School law, sec. 18, and accompanying memorial, be adopted as the sense of this Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take charge of the proposed amendment, and present the same, or cause it to be presented, in substance and form to the next Legislature of this State for its consideration and adoption; also to have a sufficient number of copies of the memorial printed and circulated for genuine signature and forwarded in due season to the Legislature for its action.

Resolved, That this Convention will, through the members thereof, and through the members of the several organizations represented herein, endeavor to prevent the nomination or election of any and all persons, by any of the political parties, to any of the various officers connected with the public schools, who is not known to be a Protestant in religious persuasion, and desires that the Bible be read in all the public schools, daily.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to proceed immediately to carry out the objects of the above resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to arrange for a mass meeting of citizens to be held at an early day, at some central locality, to express their indignation at the recent high-handed measure, and gross outrage upon their rights in banishing the Bible from the public schools.

The Committee also to encourage and stimulate similar meetings to be held throughout the City in the various Wards and Districts, and to that end that the committee to confer and arrange for such meeting with the citizens of the various Wards.

Signed,

JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS,
DANIEL BOWLY, JOHN LLOYD,
C. B. COTTEN, S. BALDWIN,
NATHAN NESBIT, SAMUEL HALL.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following Committees appointed:

Committee on the second resolution—Messrs. Erastus Brooks, Nathan Nesbit, J. R. Voorhis, Zophar Mills, and Gen. John Lloyd.

On the fourth resolution—Messrs. Nesbit, E. R. Sproul, Dr. E. McFarlane, Dr. Samuel Hall, and Samuel Hotaling.

On the fifth resolution—Messrs. E. R. Sproul, N. S. Husted, John R. Voorhis, S. R. Thorn, G. H. Raymond, C. B. Cotton, S. Hotaling, B. E. Hancock, and John W. Heape.

The Chairman and Secretary were also added to all of the Committees, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Board of County Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MR. KENNEDY, to whom the investigation with regard to the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward was committed by the Board of County Canvassers, on Saturday morning examined Capt. WM. STOKELY, one of the District canvassers of the Ward.

Capt. STOKELY said he was present the day before when Messrs. COFFEY and KENNY were examined. He produced his private minutes of the canvass in the Fourth District. He had compared the tickets in each box with the poll lists; there was an excess only in one box, (the judiciary box;) these were placed back in the box and shaken up, and Mr. KENNY turned his back and drew out a sufficient number to make the votes tally with the poll lists; those drawn out were destroyed; the excess tickets were twenty-seven in number, thus leaving 103 in the box, which corresponded with the poll-book; the remaining votes were then counted by the canvassers, and it was found that there were twenty-three votes in that box for Mr. SICKLES for Member of Congress after the destruction of the others; fifty for MONCRIEF as Judge of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine for BONNEY for the same office. The twenty-three votes for SICKLES in the Judiciary box were passed to his credit by adding them to the account already made for him. The other canvassers opposed his (Captain STOKELY'S) views, and voted against them, and there was much difficulty. The votes were allowed under protest by him; there was no doubt but that the box was stuffed, as the votes given to Mr. SICKLES were just twenty-three more than the book called for. When the Congress box was examined, it was found that it was one vote short, but as there was a Congress ticket in the State box, that vote was added to the votes for Mr. SICKLES, thus making the Congress box full. A vote for MORGAN found in another box, was added to those in the State box, and thus the number in that box was made to correspond with the book; the vote in the Congressional box stood for SICKLES, 47; WALBRIDGE, 21; WILLIAMSON, 34; there was a splendid row over one ticket which had G. HIRAM WALBRIDGE on it, making the total 103 votes; there were two or three clinches, two or three goings out and comings in again; at length the Police came in and I was overruled, so that WALBRIDGE lost the vote; I never saw such a row in my life under such circumstances; it was a horrible night.

Mr. KENNEDY—I am asking you now outside of this matter, How much do you charge for being in such a row? A.—I should certainly charge $100. When the 23 votes were added to the votes that Mr. SICKLES was entitled to, it made his vote 70, and the whole number allowed for Congress 126; the official return is correct where it says "the whole number of votes given for Member of Congress was 103," and it is erroneous where it says "of which DANIEL E. SICKLES received 70." The true number Mr. SICKLES was entitled to was 47 votes.

Mr. KENNEDY—How came you to sign the returns, when you knew they were erroneous? A.—I signed them under protest, at a very late hour of the night, on the earnest solicitation of my associates, one of whom appeared to be apprehensive of his personal safety, from the threats of the very rough crowd that filled the poll-room, much to the discomfort of the canvassers during the night; the crowd insisted, after the discovery of the 23 votes for Mr. SICKLES in the Judiciary box, that they should be added to his vote, and that the Congress vote should be reannounced, and would not allow the canvass to proceed until it was done; they interfered by clamorous noises, by striking the tables with their hands, by pulling the hat of the Chairman over his eyes, and by other modes of annoyance and disturbance; while I was referring to the pamphlet furnished to the canvassers from the County Clerk's Office, for their direction, it was rudely taken from my hand and destroyed; all the other copies were immediately seized on by different parties in the crowd and carried off, to prevent me from referring to the duties of the canvassers as provided by law; the signatures to the returns of JOHN COFFEY and myself were written by each of us respectively; WM. KENNY did not write his name to the returns; wherever his name appers as a signature it was written by Mr. COFFEY; it was understood that Mr. KENNY could not write his name; the whole number of names on the poll-list of persons who voted is 108.

This closed the examination. The Board of County Canvassers was in session from 12 o'clock to 2 P. M., and the canvass of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards was completed. A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock, and it was agreed that at that hour, if there was a full Board present, the consideration of the alleged frauds in the Third Congressional District should be resumed.

At 4 o'clock, when most of the members reassembled, it was found that two were absent.

Mr. BELL arose and stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of entirely disposing of the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward. It was intended that the matter should not be taken up unless there was a full Board present. As there were two absent, one from each side of the house, he presumed the matter might go on.

Mr. PURDY wanted to know if this was a partisan affair. He had thought the case was to be decided on its merits.

Mr. KENNEDY would not in the absence of some of the members proceed with this matter. It had been unanimously agreed that it should not go on without a full Board. He would make his report on Tuesday.

After some further debate it was directed that the Committee report on Tuesday, and that the subject under consideration be made the special order for Wednesday at 12 M.

Mr. PURDY arose and asked permission to read a statement, verified by two of the District canvassers, which he thought should be put before the public with the statement of Captain STOKELY, which was in the possession of the press probably, inasmuch as Mr. KENNEDY had examined Captain STOKELY publicly.

Mr. KENNEDY said he intended that all his proceedings in the matter should be public. He would not agree to the presentation of the statement of the District canvassers at present. He had a copy, and would present it at the proper time.

Mr. PURDY said he made the offer, and the other side refused to accede to it. He could do no more. If Mr. KENNEDY refused his request, there the matter ended.

After some further debate on collateral subjects, not at all affecting the point contended for, the Board adjourned to Monday 12 o'clock, M.

Wreck and Seven Lives Lost.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE FRENCH SHIP EMPRESS OF BRAZIL—EIGHT PERSONS LOST—THIRTY-ONE SAVED AND BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.

The ship *Planter*, of Pembroke, Maine, Captain CARLISLE, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Callao, bringing, besides her officers and crew, twenty-eight persons, male and female, survivors of the lost ship *Empress of Brazil*, of Havre, which was wrecked on the 17th October.

The *Empress of Brazil*, Capt. ALEXANDER CLARADANA, left Rio de Janeiro, on the 5th of October, bound to Havre. Her crew consisted of twenty-four persons besides whom there were fourteen passengers, mostly French. On the 17th, at 3:30 A. M., two weeks from the time of sailing, the ship, which had drifted from her course before a strong westerly current, struck upon a dangerous reef called the Roccas, (the rocks,) knocking a large hole in her bottom. The pumps were sounded and the ship was found to be leaking freely. The ship's yards were backed, and every effort made to get her off; the boats at the same time being placed in readiness to receive the passengers and crew, in case the ship should sink.

In a short time, after striking heavily, she swung round and cleared the reef, but before the boats could be got clear of the ship she went down, carrying with her eight of the crew as follows: J. H. E. HUTINET, carpenter; T. EVENO, cook; LOUIS DESCAMPE, steward; FRANCINE M. OMNEX, FRANCIS PRINCE, S. TIUNE, THEODORE MANAHIA, and JACQUES HUGHI, seamen.

The balance of the officers and crew succeeded in launching two of the ship's boats, in which they escaped from the sinking vessel almost in a destitute condition. On the following day, the 18th, they were fortunately fallen in with by the ship *Planter*, in lat 4° 5' S., long. 36° W., and taken on board. The names of the rescued officers and crew are as follows: Captain Alexander Charadana, Alfred Caurain, mate; George Smith, boatswain; Joseph Bandou, J. Lafue, Jean Julicot, Louis Robert, Jean Coumain, S. Bamour, Pierre Hingant, Jean Comen, Jacon J. Simon, Louis Sebinsoul, Eugene Dubin Theodore Despurne, George Soune, Edward Dennaul, (17.)

The names of the passengers saved are Louis J. Eticnon, Mrs. Eitcnon and son, Madame Aum, Josephine Glunin and son, Madame Rosalie Godchaim four daughters and one son; Pohle Miguel, Joseph C. Gournient, (14.) Total saved 31.

The Captain of the lost ship expresses for himself and his surviving crew and passengers his gratitude to Captain CARLISLE for their rescue, and for the humane treatment extended to them while on board the *Planter*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Saturday's Matinée was rather more crowded than usual, which is saying a great deal. The bill was attractive, including, as it did, the whole of "Norma," and a little comic opera by PAISIELLO, entitled "La Serva Padrona." In the former work, Mme. LABORDE made her *rentrée* after a long absence in Europe, and in the latter, PICCOLOMINI appeared in a new part—two sufficient reasons for enthusiasm and throng. Mme. LABORDE'S voice retains its original purity, and for one so much used is singularly free from tremulousness. It is fine in quality, and as completely under control as voice can be. The best vocal *morceaux* of "Norma" were rendered with exquisite precision, but in the purely dramatic portions of the work, Mme. LABORDE was sometimes overstrained and out of tune. The lady belongs to the old florid school, not to the intensely emotional one of the present day. It is something, however, to hear *Casta Diva* sung with absolute fidelity to the composer. GHIONI was the *Adaligsa*; LORINI the *Pollio*. A fair performance in every respect.

"La Serva Padrona" is a musical interlude by an old and famous master. The music is simple, truthful, and thoroughly intelligible; the plot very slight, but calculated to bring out the comic and coquettish characteristics of a good actress. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI plays the part of the heroine—a housekeeper to an old bachelor, who by her terrible fascinations and equally terrible tongue, finally makes a conquest of his house and heart. She is immensely piquant; and scolds, and pouts, and laughs, and weeps, with a completeness of design which no bachelor could possibly resist. The bachelor in question, was played by Signor MAGGIORCHI—a good buffo singer from Her Majesty's Theatre,—who will doubtless make himself better acquainted with our public. Mme. SIEDENBURG assisted very acceptably in an introduced duet from one of AUBER'S works.

Mr. ULLMAN'S programme for the week is full of interest. To-night we are to have the last performance of "Don Giovanni"—positively the last, because Signor GASSIER, the Don's representative, is telegraphed, as *per* advertisement. For the occasion the prices have been reduced to the old standard, *why* reduced we are unable to understand, except as a burst of artistic liberality on the part of the manager. Most assuredly the house cannot be more crowded at one dollar than it was at two. It is, however, an opportunity for some one, and will undoubtedly be seized. On Thursday there will be a grand Thanksgiving Matinée, the last of the season, with PICCOLOMINI in the "Traviata" and LABORDE in the "Barbiere." On Friday, MEYERBEER'S opera of "Robert le Diable" will be produced with a great caste, including GAZZANIGA, FORMES, TAMARO, &c. On Saturday, the company crosses the water to Brooklyn, and inaugurates a new era in the musical history of that city by giving Italian opera there. The Athenæum will be fitted up with a special stage for the occasion, and supplied with scenery painted by ALLEGRI. It is a novel experiment, and must succeed if the Brooklynites are half so fond of operatic music as they pretend to be. Mr. ULLMAN is determined to be the first in the field.

With so much before us for the week, we must not forget that the season at the Academy closes with the present month and will not be resumed under Mr. ULLMAN'S auspices until February.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S latest comedy called "Going to the Bad," was produced at this Theatre last week with success. It is an amusing work, and well calculated to enjoy a "run"—the absolute test of merit. A writer so prolific, versatile and enjoyable never fails to find an appreciative audience in this City. Mr. TAYLOR'S popularity is almost equal to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S; and this implies a great deal, for the latter gentleman is on the spot, and ever alive to passing events for the rapid manufacture of the cotemporaneous drama.

The first act of "Going to the Bad" is delicious. It deals with character in the true comedy vein; the situations are well contrived, and the dialogue is filled with good things. There is a palpable retrogression in the second act. We descend from the sparkling realms of comedy to the broad hilarity of farce. In the third act the author recovers some of his wasted power, and arranges the destinies with the graceful skill of a practiced dramatist, but with some tediousness of detail. The success of the piece is achieved in the opening scenes. These are brilliant without being overstrained, and better than we have been in the habit of getting from Mr. TAYLOR.

The plot lends itself to the exaggeration in which Mr. TAYLOR has undoubtedly indulged. The hero is a gentleman by the name of *Potts*. He has received a rebuff at the hands of a fair lady to whom he has tendered his protestations. Being unused to the ways of the world he takes the matter to heart, and is in a wretched plight until a friend in the Guards—one *Horace Hardingham*—tenders him an atom of advice. It is that he shall discard sincerity and make war on society at large, with duplicity and heartlessness as his weapons. The idea is pleasing, and *Potts* resolves to become a ruthless destroyer of female innocence, and is soon "Going to the Bad." How poorly he succeeds, and how gladly he throws off the assumed character, constitute the materials of which the author has fabricated his second and third acts. The principal incidents of the piece arise from the fact that *Horace—Potts'* adviser—is the man who has unwittingly cut him out in the much-prized affections of the interesting *Arabella Dashwood*. In the underplot we have *Horace's* superior officer, *General Dashwood*, a lawyer, and a dueling major of the old stamp; in the filling up, a Cockney hairdresser and a number of minor characters, without an "h" amongst them. With such cards Mr. TAYLOR experiences no difficulty in playing a winning game.

In the second act there is a masquerade scene which excited much laughter, but also provoked some dissatisfaction. Mr. LESTER, as *Horace*, assumes a female disguise in order to avoid recognition by his General, and whilst in an after-dinner state performs a dance of an exuberant character. The prudery of a part of the audience was shocked. Such an incident belongs at best to farce of the broadest kind, and even then is a cheap and beggarly way of exciting merriment. There is a sanctity about the female dress which few persons of taste care to see ridiculed, and artists should bear this fact in mind when they endue their limbs with the suggestive vestments of the other sex. The masquerade scene is, to our mind, wholly extravagant, and, in one particular, the arrest of the General instead of the Captain, absurd. It is going too far to suppose that such a remarkable case of mistaken identity could take place in a room crowded with friends of the General, and still further to make those friends triumph at the latter gentleman's unmerited humiliation. Shutting our eyes to these obvious lurchings after effect, we must acknowledge that there is in other respects a liberal allowance of rampant fun and much real business.

The play received ample justice at the hands of Mr. WALLACK'S company. Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Peter Potts*, was admirable; a little demonstrative at first, but toned down with rare ability subsequently. We have no recollection of a more enjoyable performance. His ludicrous attempts to keep up the character of *Mephistopheles*, at the masquerade, and to preserve the historical attitudes of that potentate, were perfect inspirations of the humor of drunken gravity. Mr. LESTER, as *Captain Horace*, the *blasé* guardsman, was also excellent. Mrs. HOEY, as *Lucy*, gave us a beautiful picture, full of modest truthfulness. Indeed, all the characters were well played, and with this general commendation it is unnecessary to refer to names. The comedy has been placed on the stage with all Mr. WALLACK'S usual care. It was a success—a decided success—and although an unequal work for its pretensions, it merits, on the ground of general enjoyability, a long and prosperous run. Mr. LESTER announced the piece for repetition to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The proceeds of to-night's entertainments at this house are to be devoted to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association." The "Life of an Actress," and other pieces will be played.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Our American Cousin" enters on its fifth week to-night. The houses are so well attended that a change of programme is absolutely impolitic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT'S successful engagement at this now popular place of amusement comes to an end to-night, when he takes a farewell benefit. Three pieces will be played, "The Man of the World," "Monsieur Mallet!" and a "Husband at Sight."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Bottle," "Dechalumaeux" and the "Lost Treasure" are the items on the bill at this house.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The associate management at this house displays rare vigor and succeeds beyond expectation. A new local drama by Mr. J. B. HOWE, called "The Mysteries and Crimes of New York and Brooklyn," and the "Knights of the Mist," will be played to-night, when, also, a young lady of Brooklyn, named MORTON, makes her *début*.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Giants, dwarfs, curiosities, mechanism, serpents, aquaria and all sorts of curiosities are the order of the day here. Dr. VALENTINE and Thiodon's Theatre of Arts are the standing attractions.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.—A new equestrienne from Paris, Mlle. EMMELINI LOYAL, makes her *début* here to-night; also, Mr. PASTOR, the champion vaulter and carpet-leaper. The fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" is one of the many attractive items of the programme.

MINSTRELSY.—The best, most varied and unexceptionable at Wood's Temple, No. 561-3 Broadway, and CAMPBELL'S, No. 444 Broadway.

Vote on the Constitutional Convention.

[Official.]

The official returns of the vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention in this State, are all in except three counties—New-York, Ulster, and Westchester. Fifty-seven counties give a vote of 102,418 for, and 136,516 against the Convention. Majority against, 34,098.

The following are the official votes by counties:

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	No.
Albany	2704	4342	Onondaga	1838	5766
Allegany	2086	2418	Ontario	2440	1344
Broome	1772	1884	Orange	2527	4281
Cattaraugus	2528	2634	Orleans	499	2533
Cayuga	3227	3450	Oswego	3107	2356
Chautauque	1622	3171	Otsego	2344	4027
Chemung	743	2228	Putnam	123	580
Chenango	1897	2281	Queen's	1359	1212
Clinton	1265	821	Rensselaer	3576	2879
Columbia	3597	1916	Richmond	476	251
Cortland	1310	878	Rockland	412	402
Delaware	951	3741	Saratoga	1405	2823
Dutchess	3915	2016	Schenectady	505	1856
Erie	4557	4697	Schoharie	269	3651
Essex	657	782	Schuyler	1242	1164
Franklin	1215	474	Seneca	558	2520
Fulton & Ham'n	1167	2036	Steuben	3050	4060
Genesee	994	2310	St. Lawrence	3499	2402
Greene	861	2727	Suffolk	1761	1873
Herkimer	1766	3182	Sullivan	156	1007
Jefferson	4078	3224	Tioga	1214	1199
Kings (Br'klyn)	3487	2059	Tompkins	1208	2952
Lewis	549	2144	Ulster	——	——
Livingston	2134	2259	Warren	1051	904
Madison	1992	2115	Washington	2069	1810
Monroe	2841	2016	Wayne	1490	3012
Montgomery	945	3131	Westchester	——	——
New-York	——	——	Wyoming	1427	2133
Niagara	2319	1676	Yates	1145	1606
Oneida	4486	5483			
			Totals,	102,418	136,516

Majority against Convention, **34,098.**

(Complete except New-York, Ulster, Westchester, and part of Kings.)

How Did the Fire of the Austria Originate?—Letter from a Passenger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have patiently been waiting to hear all the evidence that I could in regard to the origin of this fire.

It was said that the *Austria* took fire from the tar-bucket upsetting, &c. There is only one person that knows anything about that tar affair, and how far does his testimony go? He saw the fourth officer go down the steerage steps with the bucket and a heated chain. The additional story, "that the tar was seen on fire," does not appear in his statement so far as I can discover, and seems to be a gratuitous supplement for the sake of answering a public question.

If this person (I do not know his name—he was the traveling companion of Messrs. SMITH & COX, of Boston,) saw the chain fall into the bucket of tar, and the bucket upset, and the vessel taking fire from this cause, it may help explain why the flames *spread so rapidly*.

But should the evidence given by this person, (who, alone of all saved, is at all acquainted with this tar-pot affair,) be the basis on which public sentiment rests, I ask such to consider a set of circumstances which, as yet, have been untold, and which to me seems worthy of notice by a candid public.

Could not the Austria have taken fire from the furnaces?

The facts are simply these: On Sabbath morning (Sept. 12, the day before the burning) the report passed from passenger to passenger that the captain had made a bet "that we would be in New-York Sept. 18," (the following Saturday.) The captain had told us the day previous, however, that we would not arrive at New-York until the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th. But now this had been thrown a day or two ahead, and the 18th was the fixed day of our arrival. The question may be asked, what does this prove? So much, I answer: We had been making the rate of only 211 miles per day, but according to the terms of the bet we must make 290 miles.

We had been sailing in a quiet, but somewhat head sea—had met with no storms—had considerable use of the sails with the north breeze; we had, in a word, good sea weather, and yet made only 211 miles a day. Now this bet, running the risk of gales and seas, determines our rate at 290 miles.

But was not this bet a mere reported scandal? It might have been thought so had this been the end of it. But the effect of it, as a stimulus, was soon seen.

About noon of Sabbath, Sept. 12, the black smoke began to pass off from the smoke-pipe. It was a thick, heavy, dense cloud that gave the first cause of apprehension. At evening, when it was growing dark, the smoke changed to flame, which, when it was really dark around, for it was overcast, came raging out of the smoke-pipe like the flames from a blast furnace 15 or 20 feet into the air. It was a terrific sight, and somewhat of a panic existed on board, but the officers quieted the passengers by saying "they were using a new kind of coal which they did not understand managing." Thus, being assured of no dan

Who Invented Anæsthesia.

One Winter day some fourteen years ago there was a suffocating crowd of medical men and students gathered together in the theatre of the City Hospital to witness a novel surgical operation. At the appointed hour the patient, a strong, healthy young man, walked in and lay down upon the table. The surgeon fell foul of him with scalpel, bistoury, and saw, with straight saw, curved saw and chain saw; with chisel and mallet at last, sweating terribly over the effort to remove an unexpectedly large deposition of bone in the patient's useless limb. Meanwhile the poor fellow lay roaring with pain like a wounded lion; opiates, morphine, in heroic doses, were administered, but the extremity of the torture made them as impotent as so much water. When an hour was up, the chiseling and sawing were still going on,—the sufferer roared in a hoarser, lower voice, but the crowd of spectators had all gone; —the surgeon and his assistants remained to finish the job. A few days after the body was removed to the dead-house.

If the same operation were called for today in our City Hospital, the patient's chief suffering would be over so soon as he had disposed himself on the table. An assistant holding a handkerchief or sponge wet with chloroform to his mouth, he would glide into an easy dream, visions of old-time joys would pass before him, the faces of the curious spectators become the faces of fondest friends; if the chisel struck deeper than usual into the bone, or the saw tore a nerve, he might burst into laughter as if some particularly merry fancy struck him. There being no great excitement, the reaction would be trivial, and nature, hastily repairing the damages by the surgeon's implements, would soon restore the convalescent to his business. This great diminution of suffering and economy of life are due to the discovery that by inhaling certain substances into the lungs, the body may be made insensible to the most extraordinary violence upon it, and yet recover its sensibility at the will of the operator. No greater boon has been conferred upon humanity, since JENNER showed that that most loathsome and dangerous disease small-pox might be averted by simply pricking the vaccine *virus* under the skin. It is a source of national pride that the boon is of American origin, and certainly none could hesitate, were its undoubted author indicated, to award him the highest honors.

Unfortunately, however, the public has never yet agreed to which of the three several claimants their thanks are due. Prof. CHARLES T. JACKSON, the distinguished chemist and geologist, and Mr. W. T. G. MORTON, of Boston, took out a joint patent in 1846 for their "Letheon"—claiming as theirs the original discovery that the vapor of *sulphuric ether* was an efficient and reliable anæsthetic agent; while the friends of Mr. HORACE WELLS, a dentist of Hartford, and Connecticut men generally, aver that before any similar experiments had been made, that gentleman had discovered and demonstrated repeatedly the fact that the vapor of the *nitrous oxide* might safely be inhaled, and that while under its influence, the body might be subjected to surgical operations without pain. The fight over this dispute raged fast and furious ten years ago, and, except those particularly interested, people had settled down to the belief that it would remain an open question for the antiquarians of a remote posterity to quarrel over; of course, as for the immediate emoluments, that neither party would ever be much the richer. Mr. WELLS, tormented by his failure to convince the world of the priority of his claims, went mad, just as his honors were ripening for him—fell a victim to the inordinate use of his own anæsthetic, and, in a fit of despair, committed suicide, leaving his family without means. Mr. MORTON survives his failure to get an appropriation of $100,000 from Congress, though badly out of pocket, it is said, and with a reputation as a man of honor sharply assailed. Professor JACKSON, more fortunate than his rivals, retains unstained his reputation as a scientific man, by tearing up MORTON'S bond for a per centage of the profits has rubbed off much of the odium of taking out a patent for a principle, wears in his button-hole the red ribbon of NAPOLEON'S Legion of Honor, but as for any remuneration from his countrymen is as unsuccessful as the others. Mr. MORTON'S friends have lately started a National Subscription Fund in his favor. This revives the old triangular war, and from every corner it is waged with more vigor and bitterness than ever. Last July our Board of Almshouse Governors moved a vote of $1,500 toward the Fund. The proposition was indorsed by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, who declared that but for the energy, courage and success of MORTON, the boon would not yet have been received. The Ten Governors, after several loud debates and repeated adjournments, finally adopted the resolution, but the Corporation Counsel checked proceedings by deciding that they were not competent to make a donation to any person, however deserving a benefactor. They then resolved to *pay* the sum named, to MORTON, for the use of his patent, but while the President hesitated to sign the check for the money, in comes a communication from Professor JACKSON, assuring them that MORTON was not the discoverer; that his patent was never defended and is worthless, and that he (Dr. JACKSON) by a trick was induced to put his name to a paper assigning all his right in it to MORTON, while he supposed that he was signing a remonstrance that he had dictated to Congress against any appropriation to MORTON. In addition to this the Board is still further perplexed by finding on their tables a pamphlet written by the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH—it being a new edition of a paper circulated in Washington in 1852–3, in support of the claims of HORACE WELLS. The Ex-Senator, with the zeal of a Connecticut man who is sure that he is right, summons a cloud of witnesses in WELLS' support, lets JACKSON off easily, as if he were not much in the way, but argues that MORTON is an impostor, that some of his statements are quite contrary to the facts, that when the Thirty-second Congress had his application under consideration, MORTON attempted to influence members by the lavish use of champagne, cigars and oyster-suppers,—TUCKERMAN, the defaulting treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, being his backer to the extent of $50,000, and that, probably, for that amount, MORTON'S interests were already assigned to the Eastern Railroad Company. Behind this pretty hedge of remonstrances, the Ten Governors found themselves standing at the close of their last session. They meet again to-morrow, when it is the special order to see if they can leap it.

As it is the People's money they are so anxious to dispose of, the People may be presumed to feel some little interest in the question, who discovered the anæsthetic principle and first practiced on it? We will attempt to set forth the steps in the history of the discovery, chronologically, as we have been able to collate them from the tracts and papers of the disputants, embracing a voluminous body of pertinent and sometimes conflicting testimony.

About the beginning of the present century, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, in communicating the results of some interesting experiments in the respiration of gases, says: "As *nitrous oxide*, in its extensive operation, appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations, in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

In the Winter of 1841–2, Professor JACKSON inhaled *sulphuric ether* for the relief of his throat, which was suffering from the accidental inhalation of chlorine gas. In 1842 Professor JACKSON told Mr. BEMIS, dentist, that he believed surgical operations could be performed without pain to patients brought under the influence of sulphuric ether by inhalation. The same year he undertook to have Mr. JOSEPH PEABODY put under its influence, and to have two of his teeth extracted. But Mr. PEABODY, being advised that the authorities in such matters deemed the inhalation of the vapor injurious, declined the experiment. Mr. MORTON admits that, in 1844, Professor JACKSON called his attention to the sedative effects of ether by inhalation.

In December, 1844, Mr. HORACE WELLS attended a lecture at Hartford, which was made entertaining to the public by the administration to several persons of the nitrous oxide or "laughing gas." Of course the recipients disported themselves ridiculously, and when they returned to sensibility knew nothing of what their behavior had been. One while man under the influence of the gas struck against a bench so forcibly as to cause a considerable flow of blood. Still he protested, on coming into his normal state, that he did not feel the wound nor know that he had been hurt. WELLS, turning to a friend, remarked that a man by taking the gas might have a tooth extracted or a limb amputated, and not feel the pain. Next day he took the gas himself and while under its power had a tooth extracted. On awaking he exclaimed, "A new era in tooth-pulling; it did not hurt me more than a prick of a pin; it is the greatest discovery ever made!" He immediately commenced administering the gas to patients who wanted teeth extracted. During this same month, after some discussion with Dr. E. E. MARCY, he experimentally investigated the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, but concluded that the nitrous oxide was more agreeable and safer. In January, 1845, he went to Boston, and by invitation attempted to administer the gas to a patient preliminary to an operation to be performed in the presence of Dr. WARREN'S medical class. Prof. JACKSON and Mr. MORTON (too, it is thought by one witness) were present. The experiment was not wholly successful, owing to the gas being imperfectly inhaled. The students hissed, the physicians ridiculed, and WELLS, terribly mortified, went home, feeling that the Bostonians considered his Eureka a humbug. But he continued his anæsthetic practice in dentistry, always using the nitrous oxide, and his discovery and practice were matters of notoriety in Hartford.

Mr. MORTON, who was a pupil of Mr. WELLS in 1841 and 1842, and was afterwards entered in Prof. JACKSON'S office, went to Prof. JACKSON in September, 1846, to borrow an india-rubber bag. He intended to inflate it with nothing but atmospheric air, but to make a nervous patient to whom he should administer it believe it contained something powerfully anodyne, while he pulled out her tooth. Dr. JACKSON tried to dissuade MORTON from his experiment, but lent him the bag. A moment after he followed and overtook MORTON and told him that by using *sulphuric ether* he could really render his patient unconscious of pain while he operated, and that it was perfectly harmless if he followed his directions. MORTON asked if the sulphuric ether was a gas—seeming by the question to be quite ignorant at that time of the nature of the article. He asserts, however, that he had experimented with the ether upon birds, but with no satisfactory results, as early as 1844; that in 1846 he experimented with it on dogs, students and himself, and in September of that year extracted a tooth from EBEN FROST, while under its influence, with complete success, and that he knew of no earlier demonstration of the fact that such a thing was possible. Professor JACKSON suggested, after the affair of the bag, to Mr. MORTON, that he ought to get some surgeon at the Hospital to administer it to a patient about to undergo an operation. MORTON objected, that the odor of the other would show everybody what the material was. Professor JACKSON suggested a perfume by which the odor might be concealed. On the 16th of October, and again on the 17th, MORTON made his experiments at the Hospital by arrangement with Dr. WARREN, both in cases of surgery. On the 19th he wrote to Dr. WELLS, with whom he seems to have been in frequent personal communication, that he had patented a compound preparation, by inhaling which a person was thrown into a sound sleep, whose duration could be regulated at pleasure; and that he had already used it without a single failure in over 160 cases This compound proved to be his *Letheon*—simple sulphuric ether. His application for the patent was made in the joint names of Prof. JACKSON and Mr. MORTON. JACKSON avers that he thought it improper to apply for a patent, but that on legal advice he assented, to prevent MORTON from getting the exclusive control of the invention. The patent was to be MORTON'S exclusive property—JACKSON taking his bond for a per centage of the profits. This bond JACKSON has since destroyed, and the patent has never been defended.

Meanwhile Mr. WELLS had continued to use the nitrous oxide in dental surgery, and had visited Europe to establish his claim as the author of anæsthesia there. On Aug. 17, 1847, he administered it to a patient for whom Dr. MARCY removed a schirrous gland, with perfect success. Jan. 1, 1848, Dr. ELLSWORTH in WELLS' presence amputated the thigh of a boy named GOODALE, while under the sedative effects of the nitrous oxide, with success. Jan. 4, 1848, WELLS administered the gas to MARY GABRIEL, and while asleep under it, Dr. BERRESFORD removed a large fatty tumor from her shoulder. Twenty days after this Dr. WELLS in a paroxysm of insanity committed suicide in this City.

From this exhibit which we have sifted out of a large body of testimony, rejecting all the statements of either party that are positively denied by any other witness, we think it is obvious that Prof. JACKSON was the first person to assert that by inhaling *sulphuric ether*, the pain of a surgical operation might be avoided. That Mr. WELLS was the first person who inhaled a vapory substance to paralyze the nerves of sensation, and submitted to an operation after that paralysis was effected. That, before any others, he repeatedly and notoriously used *nitrous oxide* as an anæsthetic in dental operations, and occasionally for surgical operations, having chosen that in preference to sulphuric ether after an experiment that is of an earlier date than any similar experiment with it. That Mr. MORTON was the first person who demonstrated that *sulphuric ether* was a perfectly safe anæsthetic. For the suggestion of the nitrous oxide we are indebted to Sir HUMPHREY DAVY; for the suggestion of the sulphuric ether we owe Prof. JACKSON; the introduction of anæsthesia into common dental and surgical practice is the glory of Mr. WELLS; the superior safety of sulphuric ether was the demonstration of Mr. MORTON. It is no detraction from the credit of either that chloroform, an invention of Prof. SIMPSON, of Edinburg, now very generally replaces both the gas and the ether, and that for so trivial an operation as pulling a tooth, even that is forbidden on the best authority. It still remains, and always will, that the man who convinced the world that by the simple inhalation of an agreeable vapor, surgery could be divested of its terrors, half the primal curse that was laid upon woman be removed, and innumerable lives saved to the world, was the noblest benefactor of the human race that the nineteenth century has yet produced.

NEW BOOKS.

Last month a woman was tried in North Carolina on an indictment for murder. The crime was very clearly proved against her, and no attempt was made to refute the testimony or prove her innocence. But there appears to be a good deal of human nature in the Old North State, and the council for the prisoner depended upon that element, rather than upon law or testimony for a defence. The prisoner was a young and beautiful widow, with a pair of large black eyes, lustrous of course, and two little children. She stood up in court, with a child on each arm, and her large black eyes suffused with tears, while her counsel stated the facts of the case to the Jury. Soon after the death of her husband, it appeared, a sheriff's officer came to her house to make a levy upon her furniture, in satisfaction of a judgment. She begged him to desist, when he replied to her in coarse and insulting language, upon which she caught up a gun that was standing near, and shot him through the heart. The Jury looked at the widow, they saw her little children, her soft black eyes, and the big tears streaming down her pale cheeks, and pronounced her innocent without leaving their box, with the additional verdict of "Served him right." But, as all women are not young and black-eyed, and as all juries are not North Carolina juries, it would not be prudent for the sex generally to venture upon the experiment of taking the law into their own hands, without knowing something about it and its penalties. A book adapted expressly for the use of women, therefore, on the subject of Law as it affects the gentler sex, may be considered a very desirable thing to have in the house, particularly if the house happens to be a widow's. Such a book has been published by DICK & FITZGERALD of this City, entitled *Every Woman her own Lawyer*; professing to be a private guide in all matters of law of essential interest to women, and by the aid of which any woman may in any situation be able to understand her legal rights, and be her own legal adviser. The author of this woman's own book is GEORGE BISHOP. A good deal of useful information may, undoubtedly, be gathered from the pages of this volume, and there are a good many married ladies who will be pleased to learn that "a miserly husband has no right to make his wife a victim to his own sordidness," and other interesting bits of legal lore; but we would not advise any woman to attempt to act as her own lawyer, even with the assistance of this excellent compend, unless the advice of a legal adviser cannot beobtained. The legal maxim about a man being his own lawyer will apply with equal force in the case of a woman.

Among other very interestiug bits of legal information in this lady's *vade mecum* is a chapter containing the divorce laws of every State in the Union, from which the interesting fact may be learned that New-York is the most difficult State in the Union to get a divorce in, while it affords the greatest facilities for getting married. The State where a divorce may be most easily obtained is Indiana, and hundreds of unhappy couples yearly take up their residence among the Hoosiers for the sake of procuring a cheap and easy divorce from their matrimonial bonds.

An English reviewer lately apologized for reviewing so many new novels. His apology was that there were were nothing but novels to review We might apologize for reviewing novels so seldom, on the opposite ground that we have no novels to review. We can offer no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, but it is indisputably a fact that we are not a novel-producing nation, though we probably read more of that class of books than any other people in the world. But we content ourselves with the foreign article for two reasons: it is cheap and good. The greater part of the books which have been published this year are of a heavy and serious character, mostly didactic and religious. We have from CHARLES SCRIBNER, a new book by Rev. HORACE BUSHNEL, entitled *Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the one system of God.* Doctor BUSHNEL says that "We are contriving, always, how to get some ground of civil order that separates it wholly from God. A social compact, popular sovereignty, the will of the people, anything that has an atheistic jingle in the sound and steps in the place of mere nature, best satisfies us. We renounce, in this manner, our true historic foster-mother, Religion, taking for the oracle and patron-saint of our politics JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. And the result is that the immense drill of our political life, more far-reaching and powerful than the pulpit, or education, or any protest of argument, operate continually and with mournful certainty against the supernatural faith of Christianity. Whether Christianity can finally survive this death-damp of naturalism in our political and social ideas remains to be seen." Doctor BUSHNEL takes as despairing a view of our literature as our politics. "The literature of no other age of the world was ever more religious in the form—only the religion of it is, for the most part, rather a substitute for Christianity, than a tribute to its honor." We have from the same publisher *Discourses on Common Topics of Christian Faith and Practice*, by JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.; and we learn from the preface that one of the inducements for the publication of the volume is that the author has "learned from diligent inquiry of the trade that, while the recent depression of business has lessened literary demand in general, the proportion of religious books sold has strikingly increased." This is most certainly a striking fact, but whether it confirms or refutes the theory of Doctor BUSHNELL which we have quoted above, we cannot say. The volume comprises twenty sermons, only one of which was an "occasional" effort, the others having been delivered mostly during the recent "blessed awakening." From ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS we have the fifth volume of *Annals of the American Pulpit*, by WILLIAM B SPRAGUE, D D. The present volume of this excellent compilation is devoted exclusively to clergymen of the Episcopal Church *The Higher Christian Life*, by the Rev. W. E. BOARDMAN, is a small volume published in Boston, by HENRY HOYT. The motive of the work is to give examples of the higher life of the Christian, in the history of some of its most eminent professors. The sketches which illustrate the author's ideal are twenty-five in number, and among them are MARTIN LUTHER, General HAVELOCK, a Merchant and a Shakeress. From GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, we have *A Memoir of the Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus, A. M.*, by ALVAH HOVEY, D. D.

KIT CARSON, is a sort of mythical personage to the general public, by whom he is regarded as a kind of Leather Stocking, and no doubt many people suppose him to be altogether a fictitious creation. But KIT CARSON, the mighty hunter of the Rocky Mountains, the Nestor, Nimrod, and Gordon Cumming of the West, is simply a very unobtrusive and quiet gentleman of middle age, residing in New-Mexico, where he discharges the duties of Indian Agent for the Government. In the intervals of his business, which he applies himself to with the assiduity of a regularly trained merchant, he indulges in little hunting excursions, and though game has become very scarce in the centre of the continent where he resides, he recently shot with his rifle 22 antelopes in three consecutive hours. But a feat of this kind is hardly worth mentioning in connection with his history. His performances with his rifle have been on a much grander scale than those recorded of any hunter of ancient or modern times. For fifteen years KIT CARSON never saw the face of a white woman, nor slept beneath the roof of a house, and during this period he killed with his rifle more than two thousand buffaloes, five thousand deer, antelopes and elks, and such small game as bears, coons, wild-cats, and wild turkies without number. The *Life and Adventures* of this remarkable hunter have been published in handsomely-illustrated volume of 533 pages, by W. R. C. CLARK & Co., New-York. The work is composed from facts narrated by CARSON to his personal friend, Dr. D. W. C. PETERS, late of the U. S. A., who has been his companion in many of his hunting expeditions. Col. ST. VRAIN and Judge BEAUBIEN, of New Mexico, certify to the authenticity of the narrative. Doctor PETERS enters upon his subject with the enthusiasm which might be expected in a biographer who had been a sharer in the adventures of his hero, and he declares that his work is, "a book of solid truth." His love for his hero is such that it extends even to the place of his birth, and Dr. PETERS thinks it sufficient to say, "My hero was born a Kentuckian," for "to be a native of Kentucky is to inherit all the attributes of a brave man, a safe counselor and a true friend." CHRISTOPHER CARSON was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on the 24th of December, 1809, and at the early age of fifteen he had so distinguished himself by his bravery, that it was predicted he would "grow into a man of influence and renown." Notwithstanding this prediction, his father prudently determined to make a saddler of his promising boy, and he served an apprenticeship of two years at that business, at the end of which he followed his destiny, and in 1826 started off with a hunting party for the Rocky Mountains. From this time forth his life was a succession of wild adventures, battles with Indians, Mexicans and the half-savage white men who resort to the wilderness; trapping and hunting, and fierce encounters with wild beasts, duels, and all manner of strange adventure, form the ingredients of this entertaining biography. The style of the author is rather inflated, but it is suited and in harmony with the subject. The first fortunate event of CARSON'S career was his accidental meeting with Colonel FREMONT, who employed him as a guide on his first expedition, and by whom he was first made known to the public. The great hunter is described by Doctor PETERS as "physically small in stature, (as most renowned adventurers have been,) but of compact framework. He has a large and finely-developed head, a twinkling gray eye, and hair of a sandy color, which he wears combed back *à la Franklin mode*. His education having been neglected in his youth, he is deficient in theoretical learning; but he speaks the French and Spanish languages fluently, besides being perfectly master of several Indian dialects. He is still in the full vigor of his manhood, and is capable of undergoing almost any amount of privation and hardship. On horseback and on open prairies, he is unquestionably the greatest hunter living." The volume contains a good deal of interesting information respecting the far West, and the illustrations, which are well cut on wood, are from designs by LUMLEY, a young artist of rising reputation.

The *Sabbath Hymn Book*, for the service of song in the House of the Lord, is the title of a new collection of devotional lyrics of very formidable limits, being nearly a thousand pages, published by MASON BROTHERS, of New-York. The collection is the joint production of Profs. PARK and PHELPS, and Dr. LOWELL MASON; and, in some respects, is certainly superior to any other work of the kind with which we are acquainted. Some idea may be formed of the care which has been bestowed upon the work, from the fact that the indexes occupy more than a hundred pages. There are many very admirable lyrical compositions well adapted to devotional singing, which have never been included in any collection of sacred songs, that will be found in this volume, and the compilers have properly made such verbal transposition or changes as were necessary to adopt them to vocal use. The *Sabbath Hymn Book* has no sectarian character, but it is intended, we should infer from the names of the Editors, for the use of Congregational and New-School Presbyterian Churches.

Mr. O. W. WIGHT entertains the opinion that "our prosy American homes need to be illuminated by the presence of heroines and heroes," and by way of rendering so important a service, he has compiled a nice little history of JOAN of ARC, from *Michelet's History of France*, in a neat little volume published by STANFORD & DELISSER, as the first of a series of similar works for a "Household Library." The idea is a very good one, and Mr. WIGHT has done his part remarkably well.

From ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, of New-York, we have a very beautiful volume, *Lyra Germanica*, Second Series of the *Christian Life*. Translated from the German, by SUSAN WINKWORTH. Some of the hymns in this collection are productions of that ancient church, which existed in Bohemia from the first introduction of Christianity into that country by two Greek monks of the Eighth Century.

Piney Woods Tavern; or, Sam Slick in Texas, is the title of a new volume by the author of *A Stray Yankee in Texas*, and is very similar in humor to that amusing work. We should have been better pleased with this new volume of the author's broad descriptions if he had not borrowed Judge HALLIBURTON'S hero to be the lay-figure upon which he hangs his jokes.

A very curious, but not a very valuable book has just appeared, published by the author, CHARLES L. BUSHNELL, being *An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens; also. Election Medals, Medulets, &c., current in the United States of America for the last sixty years, described from the original.*

A new edition of the *Book of Mormon*, translated by JOS SMITH, JR., reprinted from the third American edition, with an introduction, giving the pretended and the actual origin of this curious forgery, has been published by JAS. O. WRIGHT & Co., of New-York.

Bertram Noel, a Story for Youth, by E. J. MAY, published by APPLETON & Co., is one of those goodish religious books which Dr. BUSHNELL doubtless had in his thoughts when he alluded to the religious form of the literature of the present age.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.—The Hon. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts, has addressed a letter to BENJAMIN COATES, Esq., of Philadelphia, indorsing that gentleman's project for the civilization of Africa. Mr. THAYER says:

"The work will not be difficult of accomplishment, if undertaken in the right spirit, and persisted in with heroic will. It seems to me that Philadelphia is the best place for the headquarters of the organization. You will need but *one* society, or company. It is not necessary that there should be great capital invested, or that there should be much delay in perfecting the machinery of the company. It is a very simple thing. You should forthwith procure sufficient means to send out a colony, and at once open a correspondence with those who desire to join it. You will find enough to make a good colony before next Spring. Your company, by proper investments, can repay all contributions, agencies and expenses—in other words can be self-sustaining. Therefore I urge that you should not labor for anything grand or imposing in the amount of capital invested in the enterprise or the authority of the names connected with it. When you launch this bark upon the river, remember that it is not its size which gives velocity, but the strength of the current. So our feeblest efforts, in accordance with the will of God, will speedily attain to grand results. Very truly your friend,

ELI THAYER."

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"The Attorney-General has recently given an opinion upon the subject of pensions, which may prove of interest to some of your readers. It has been customary heretofore, when widows, who were in receipt of a pension from the Government, married a second time, and applied for a renewal of the pension on the death of the second husband, to grant them the pension throughout the period of the second coverture. The Attorney-General says that such interpretation was a misconstruction of the law. That the acts of Congress were intended to benefit only those who are, 'indeed, widows.' That in prohibiting a married woman applying for a pension, it must have been intended also to preclude her receiving one. Consequently, that the period embraced by second coverture is not to be paid for, and the semi-annual allowance can only recommence from the date of the second husband's death. This opinion has been adopted as a rule by the Commissioner of Pensions, and will result in a considerable saving to the Treasury."

The New-York Pooling Between our Government and New-Granada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, [illegible]

As the time is drawing near when [illegible] the United States Senate will [illegible] upon the matter of [illegible] between our Government and New-Granada, it is quite important the influential newspaper press of New-York, which has such vast weight in the solution of great national questions at Washington, should not be led into error. And it is particularly important that statements made by your correspondents, which bear on the face of them a sort of official or at least semi-official authorization, should not only be free from error, but that they should embody *all* the main points on the subject treated of, hiding and suppressing none of them. I have before had occasion to warn your very intelligent and generally reliable correspondent, "Q," at Washington, against the interested *diplomatic* source from whence he draws his facts in relation to the dispute with New-Granada, and am sorry to have to do it again. In his letter dated Oct. 15, and published in the TIMES next day, he quotes the main articles of the Treaty of 1846 between the United States and this Confederation in support of the claim of the latter country to assess tonnage dues on American shipping in the ports of Aspinwall and Panama. This treaty certainly *does* provide, as your correspondent asserts,

"That whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of New-Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other."

And he continues to say:

"The late Administration took grounds against the payment of either the postage tax or the tonnage duties, and the present Executive feels more or less bound by the action of his predecessor, yet a fair interpretation of plain English would seem to warrant the opposite course. The fourth article provides that we shall pay 'no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo' than is paid by vessels of New-Granada. The tonnage duty now levied upon American vessels is paid by all New-Granadian vessels. Is this duty, then, in violation of the treaty? The treaty was evidently designed to be one of perfect equality. The English, French and home vessels pay the duty. The United States alone resist it. The 35th article is also in keeping with this spirit of perfect equality: 'No other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States than are levied and collected from the Granadian citizens.' They pay postage, and it is claimed by New-Granada that the United States should pay a similar tax."

Now, your correspondent's view of the case would be fully supported by his quotations, did they contain *all* that laws, treaties and contracts have to say on the subject. But this is far from being the case. By the Law of May 25, 1835, the Republic of New-Granada decreed, *for the purpose of attracting capital to this Isthmus, and to induce the making of a canal or railroad across it*, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The cantons of Porto Bello and Panama, in the province of this name, *are declared free for the space of twenty years*, to the commerce of all nations who shall not be enemies of New-Granada.

* * * *

ART. 2. The vessels of New-Granada and foreign vessels may remain for an indefinite period in the ports of the two Cantons referred to, without at their entrance, stay, or departure, being molested by the fiscal *employés* under any pretext whatever.

ART. 3. *There shall not be exacted in the aforesaid Cantons of Panama and Porto Bello, tonnage dues, anchorage, importation or exportation tax, excise, deposit, or any other dues established by commercial laws.*

ART. 13. This law shall not take effect until there shall be established a full communication between the two oceans, through the cantons of Panama and Porto Bello, either by canal or railroad."

By a late decision of the Supreme Court at Bogota the decree of the Governor of Panama that the rail road was fully completed on the 30th January, 1855, is affirmed. So the law making Panama and Aspinwall free ports, went into effect on that day.

I suppose, however, your correspondent at Washington has been told that this law has been annulled by subsequent laws of the Congress of Bogota. I admit that an attempt was made to that effect, but let us see with what success.

On Aug. 27, 1855, the Legislature of Panama passed a law relative to the tonnage dues, the third article of which affirmed the right to establish a tonnage tax. The passage of this law was protested against by Col. TOTTEN, agent of the Railroad Company, which protest called forth an official paper from Señor POMBO, Secretary of State of New-Granada, in which it is decreed:

"That the law of the 25th May, 1835, conceding to the cantons of Panama and Porto Bello certain privileges which they shall enjoy when an interoceanic canal or railroad exists, is corelative and intimately connected with the railroad enterprise, and has not been abolished as far as exemptions of a fiscal character are concerned as granted to the ports and territories of said cantons in articles 1, 2, 3 and 13, for the term of 20 years, dating from the time a full interoceanic communication shall be established either by canal or railroad, nor can be abolished or reformed, unless by the National Legislative Power, *as well because the Republic guarantees those exceptions for a determined period*, as because the Government has reserved to itself exclusively everything connected with the aforesaid dispositions.

That one of the exemptions expressly granted by the third article of the said law, is that of tonnage dues, and that this comprises the ports of Panama and Colon, (Aspinwall,) corresponding to the territory of the former-mentioned cantons.

Without considering the obvious reasons of convenience in favor of inter-oceanic transit and commerce, in the liberty and progress of which is principally based the prosperity of the State of Panama, *nor reasons of justice and good faith, which will oblige the nation to respect the* SOLEMN COMPROMISES CONTRACTED TO STIMULATE AND PROTECT AN ENTERPRISE SO OBJETLY AND IMPORTANT AS THAT OF THE RAILROAD, because the question analysed is purely its legality:

The Vice-President of the Republic, charged with the Executive Power, in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the Council, declares that he does not consider the tonnage tax established by the law of the State of Panama of the 27th August, of the present year, applicable to steamers or sailing vessels arriving at the ports of Panama and Colon."

On the 25th June, 1856, the Congress of Bogota passed and the President approved a law, the third article of which reads as follows:

"The tonnage-dues, port-dues, pilotage and visit-fees shall be the same in all the ports of the Republic, including the FREE ports of the Isthmus of Panama, Carthagena, Choco, Buenaventura and Tumaco."

There is no clause in the law of 1856, repealing the law of 1835, as there should be, because it embraces other objects than those discussed, and no reference whatever is made to it. Against this law Col. TOTTEN also entered an energetic protest, to which the Secretary of the National Treasury, Señor RAFAEL NUNEZ, under date of November 13, 1856, replied in an official communication to the Governor of the State of Panama, completely ignoring the arguments of Secretary POMBO, that the law of 1835 "was a solemn contract, which reasons of justice and good faith obliged the Government of New-Granada to respect," and saying that:

"The Executive Power does not consider that the tonnage-tax established by the third article of the law of June 25th, respecting the vessels that enter the ports of the State of Panama, is, in any sense, a violation of the contract relative to privileges for the construction of a railroad from one ocean to the other over the Isthmus of Panama."

And, by direction of the Executive and his council, Señor NUNEZ issues an order to the Governor of Panama to enforce the law. The next day, however, the Executive and his council appear to have had their memory jogged by some one in respect to the law of 1835, and Señor NUNEZ issues another order to the Governor of Panama, dated NOV. 14, 1856, in which he says:

"Although the Government considers the assessment of a tonnage tax in the ports of the Isthmus as strictly compatible with the contract with the railroad, it also recognizes on the other hand that said exaction, besides being prejudicial to the true interests of the Isthmus, *is altogether at variance* (inharmonica) *with the ample commercial freedom accorded in former years to said ports. The reasons on which these last opinions are founded are so obvious that there is no necessity to mention them*, and they had inclined the Vice President to object to the law of the 26th June, without the conjunction of other circumstances of an urgent and irreparable character, which want of time did not permit any other way than sanction of said law."

Now, the President and New-Granada fully admit in their first decree from which I have here quoted that the law of 1835 was a solemn compromise with the Railroad Company, made to stimulate the building of an interoceanic communication. And if they did not admit it, it would not alter the case; for it is admitted law as well as equity everywhere that whenever a grant is made from which consequences have flown, the grantees have a right to the benefits of the stipulations contained in the grant, and the grantors are bound by their own offers. KENT says in his summary of jurisprudence that "when a law is, in its nature, a contract, a repeal of that law cannot divest those rights, nor annihilate, nor impair the title so acquired. A grant is a contract executed, and a party is always estopped by his own grant."

The opinion of the Executive of New-Granada "that the assessment of a tonnage tax in the ports of the Isthmus, is strictly compatible with the contract with the railroad," is one that can scarcely find many unprejudiced supporters. For the 9th article of the contract gives the *exclusive* use of the ports of Panama and Colon to the company for the term of 49 years. And the 34th article contracts that: "passengers, money, merchandise, goods and effects of all kinds which may be transported across the Isthmus, to go from one ocean to the other by the railroad, shall be exempted from taxes and imports, national, provincial, municipal, or any other description. The same exemption is extended to all effects and merchandise which may remain on deposit in the ports, stores and landings of the company, destined [illegible] or for other countries." Now, it [illegible] by her own contract that she [illegible] ports imparted across the Isthmus, [illegible] by a heavy tax on [illegible] which she can and will, with equal [illegible] do away with all the other [illegible] which she inveigled a company into the expenditure of eight millions of dollars to make a road across her territory.

As to your correspondent's assertion that the English, French and home vessels pay the tax, it is true. But as to his other assertion, that "the United States alone resist it," that is an error. Mr. PASAY, H. B. Majesty's Consul here, in 1856, wrote to the Governor of Panama as follows:

"I may be permitted to add that when the project of tonnage law was received in England—which fortunately has been much modified in the Legislature—the merchants of England connected with the trade of this country made weighty objections to it, founded on its unconstitutionality, and made representations to Her British Majesty's Government relative thereto. I have well-founded reasons for believing that the opinion of Her British Majesty's Government on this question agrees with that of the mercantile community."

It is true the Government of England has not taken the active part the United States has in resisting this law. But she is not just at present interested one-twentieth part so much as the United States is in the commerce across the Isthmus, and, in the second place, she is probably, in respect to it, pursuing the same policy the United States pursued in China, when the latter country refused to take an active part in the war because she knew England and France were fully competent to carry it on, and when it was ended she would obtain by treaty all the advantages *they* had conquered by the sword.

The Supreme Court of New Granada, the last appellant judicial tribunal, has decided that the Panama Railroad was completed, according to the terms of its contract, on the 30th January, 1855, and that its contract for its several terms of twenty, thirty, forty and forty-nine years shall commence on that day instead of September 1858, as the Company claimed. I perceive, however, by article 59, of the contract, that an appeal from the Supreme Court to arbitration will be insisted on by the Company. The last clause of that article reads: "Such controversies as may affect the existence, preservation or *permanency* of the privilege, and of the rights thereunto appertaining, shall be decided by arbitration." The decision of the Supreme Court, if it be allowed to stand, will deduct nearly *four* years from the twenty, when the Company must pass over to the Government of New-Granada for five millions that which cost it nearly eight, and will be worth several millions more than the last sum in sixteen years.

As, according to your correspondent, General HERRAN is willing to drop the question of the miscalled postal, but properly transit, tax—its enormous wrong being a little too apparent even for him to contend against—it will be useless for me to discuss it. I will simply give the figures this tax would have amounted to under the law. By the postal law of New-Granada, sealed or letter bags are taxed 80 cents per gramo, or $3 20 per Granada pound, equal to $2 90 the English pound. In 1857, 95,881 pounds of letter-bags crossed the Isthmus, which, at the rate specified, would have paid $306,819 20. In the six months of 1858 ending 30th June, 50,457 pounds crossed, amounting to $161,462 40, or at the rate of $323,924 80 per year!

F. W. R.

Reply to Vindex Concerning Mr. Seward and Douglas.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The quality of the first installment of the attempt upon the part of "Vindex" to answer my last letter, gave me hopes that, for the sake of the cause he advocated and the man he defended, the second installment would not be paid in. What right I had to expect so desirable a result from so rash an advocate is answered by this morning's TIMES. My original address to the TIMES was an appeal to the conservative men of all parties to rally around the principle of popular sovereignty, in opposition to the Rochester *manifesto* of WM. H. SEWARD. The warmth exhibited by "Vindex" in flying to the defence of his leader, betrayed the weakness of his cause, and the unblushing sophistry of his argument was peculiarly adapted to the character whom it was his melancholy privilege to defend. If he had stopped here it would have been well. But having established his incapacity for an argument, and unmindful that a tottering cause must be supported by wise and cautious advocates, he foolishly constitutes himself the champion of Republicanism, and with a courage that lacks discretion, dashes himself to pieces against the hard and unyielding rock of Popular Sovereignty. Unable to demolish my arguments, he turns his attack upon my metaphors, and endeavors to retrieve by his feeble powers of sarcasm what he has lost by his want of common sense. The shallow artifice he adopts, to draw me into a personal defence of Mr. DOUGLAS in defiance of my distinct avowal that I was not pledged to any candidate for 1860, is too transparent to be of service to him. But in this morning's installment of his letter, he forgets his own previously avowed pledge to the principles of neutrality, and rushes, with a characteristic recklessness, to the side of his idolized leader. The first part of his answer contains nothing worthy of serious notice. To the second part, I now propose to reply. I have never *asserted* or *assumed* that the Democratic Party *only* is "entitled to credit" for adopting the principle of "non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists." It required the miraculous agency of "Vindex" to resurr

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDER—Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 573, 1931, 1853, 2059, 2071, 2075, 2077, 2082, 2085, 2087, 2091, 2095, 1915, 1561, 1612, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2131, 2135, 2137, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161 2163, 2165. *Part II.*—Same as before, adding 1010, 2214, 2142, 2456, 856, 660.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 241, 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 425, 316, 409, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 389, 377, 419, 41, 430, 342, 278, 348, 576, 11, 101, 158¾, 159, 190, 235, 254, 307, 319, 336, 341, 350, 352.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as before, adding Nos. 795. *Part II.*—Nos. 1746, 1732, 1871, 1229, 1892, 1856, 804 806 to 809, 1968, 1731, 1748, 488, 1839, 1891, 1902.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Mullen.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Med Riv r Valley Bank.*—This was an action upon a draft drawn by parties in Ohio upon the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, acceptance waived. The draft was discounted by the defendant, indorsed by its cashier, without the defendant's name upon the paper, and received by the plaintiff as collateral security from the Ohio Life and Trust Company upon a loan made to that corporation.

The defendant moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company was a party to the paper, and also because the name of the defendant nowhere appeared on the paper. The nonsuit was refused. The case then went to the Jury upon the question of notice to the plaintiff. The Jury found for plaintiff for the amount yet due on the original loan. Mr. Closon for plaintiff; Mr. Stanley for defendant.

DECISION.

Aaron Close et al. vs. *John J. Warner.*—As the defendant has given security, the answer may stand on the terms heretofore ordered; plaintiffs' costs of this motion to abide event, and the judgment to stand as security.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

VERDICT IN THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Barnes & Dodge vs. *Fernando Wood, Walter R. Jones, and others.*—In this case, the particulars of the second trial of which have been reported, the sealed verdict was opened this morning, and found to be for $18,778 for plaintiffs.

The Xenia Bank of the State of Ohio vs. *James Lee et al.*—Order reversed.

Obediah Ennis vs. *The Harmony Fire Insurance Company.*—Demurrer affirmed, with costs.

Amerman vs. *Soule.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

Platt vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Co.*—First demurrer overruled; second sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend and leave to defendants to move to make the complaint more definite and certain.

Baily, survivor, &c., vs. *Howland et al.*—Order for publication as prayed for.

Fish vs. *Merchant; Rutherford* vs. *The same.*—Judgments settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Daly.

DAMAGES FOR A BAD SEWER.

In the case of Edward Reed vs. *the Mayor.*—In this case, which was to recover for damages sustained from the overflowing of a sewer, the sealed verdict was opened this morning. For the plaintiff $2,800.

MARINE COURT—Chambers—Nov. 11.

Before the Hon Judge Thompson.

BREACH OF A TREATY STIPULATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF BREMEN.

William Heuer vs. *George Klose et al.*—The parties are subjects of the Republic of Bremen, and part of the Company of the steamship *New-York*. The plaintiff is an ordinary seaman. One of the defendants is first mate; one, second mate, and the other, surgeon. The defendants were arrested on a warrant charging them with committing an assault and battery upon the plaintiff on the said ship while upon the high seas. The ship is owned in Bremen, and the voyage whereon the assault is alleged to have been committed was from that country to this and back again. Counsel for defendants moved to discharge them from custody, upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction over the parties.

THOMPSON, J.—By the treaty of 1852, made between the United States and the Republic of Bremen, it is provided in article first that "the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents of each of the high contracting parties shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessel belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities," &c. For the purposes of this motion, we assume that the defendants did commit an assault and battery upon the plaintiff, as alleged in the warrant of arrest. It would seem, therefore, that there is really no difference to be adjusted between these parties, and that consequently the treaty invoked by the defendants does not apply to this motion. The question in controversy being of much public importance, a trial should be had, and the motion denied without costs to either party.

A COLLISION ON BROADWAY.

John Glannon vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—On the first day of June last, a collision occurred in Broadway, near Trinity Church, between a team and omnibus belonging to the defendants and a horse and cart of the plaintiff. The horse and cart were going down Broadway on the extreme west side—the omnibus coming round the corner of Wall-street and running against the wheel of the cart with such violence as to throw the plaintiff's horse upon the sidewalk upon his back, doing damage to the sum of $87, for which amount the Court gave a judgment against the defendants, with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

On Saturday, in this Court, several sentences were pronounced, and two decisions of much importance rendered. The sentences were as follows:

William Somers, tried for the murder of John B. Aitken, and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Charles S. Starkey, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Corcoran, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months.

Jacob Gager, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Centre and Patrick Waters, who had pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, were sentenced, Centre being an old thief, to two years and six months in the State Prison, while Waters, who appeared to have been a tool of Centre, and whose previous character was certified to be good, was discharged upon suspension of judgment, which means, that if he commits another offence, he will not only be tried and sentenced for that, but also for this particular lapse from duty, the punishment of which he has so far escaped.

These uninfluential defendants having been disposed of, Judge Russell proceeded to render his decision in the case of the indicted officials of the Street Commissioner's Department, Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, Enoch Dean, Peter H. Dryer and James B. Smith, for alleged frauds of a most extensive character on the City Treasury, as follows:

A motion was made on the part of the defendants to quash the indictment on a number of grounds, which were argued at great length and with the usual ability of the counsel who discussed them. From the convictions I entertain in relation to one of the grounds urged in support of the motion, it will be unnecessary to consider the others. The indictment, in effect, charges the defendants with having conspired together to defraud the Corporation of this City out of divers sums of money and bonds by false pretences, and with having, by means of those pretences, obtained the money and bonds in question. In other words, the indictment charges a conspiracy to commit an offence, which offence it alleges to have been actually committed. In behalf of the defendants it was insisted that if the crime of false pretences was a felony, it merged the conspiracy, and that if it was a misdemeanor, it absorbed (to use the word of the counsel) all previous criminality, and that, whichever it was, the indictment should have been for the offence arising out of the execution of the conspiracy. That the obtaining of money or property by false pretences is a felony there appears to be no doubt, for in the case of the People *vs.* Van Steenburgh (1 Parker, p. 39) the Court held "That the offence was a felony, because it was liable by law to be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, and that it was none the less felony because it was also liable to be punished by some milder punishment." Without weighing the question as to whether it is a felony or a misdemeanor, the point taken appears to be well sustained by authority in this State. (Lambert *vs.* The People, 9 Cowan, 578; Lohman *vs.* The People, 1 Cowan, 379.) The first of these cases is a decision in our late Court of Errors; the other a decision in our present Court of Appeals. The learned counsel for the prosecution, in the course of his argument, conceded that the indictment was found for a conspiracy, and that he regarded it as such, and that it was so regarded by the prosecution. He did say, moreover, that if it disclosed the accomplishment of the conspiracy, it could stand as an Indictment for false pretences. To my mind, if it is claimed to be such, it is plainly bad, and could not stand as an indictment for that offence. The bare reading of it makes this very obvious. It was also contended by the same counsel that false pretences and conspiracy were distinct statutory offences, and that the former could not merge or absorb the latter. For this, Lohman *vs.* The People, cited above, was relied upon. If these two offences can be made the subject of prosecution against the same parties, for the same transaction, at the same time, ought they not to be made the subject of different indictments?—or, rather, can they, as in the present case, both be embodied in the same count of the same indictment? The rule is too manifest to require a citation of authorities to prove it—that two distinct or separate offences cannot be put into the same count. If the present indictment were before me on a demurrer, or on a motion in arrest for judgment, it should certainly hold it to be bad on the ground now referred to. The learned counsel for the prosecution contended that, upon this motion, I ought not to sustain this ground—that the defendants should be driven to their demurrer. If I had any doubt upon the point, I would follow this suggestion. My practice in this particular proceeds upon the case of the People *vs.* Echford, (7 Cowan, 535.) There, after the decision of Lambert *vs.* the People, (cited above,) by the Court of Errors, a motion was made to the Supreme Court to quash the indictment on the ground of insufficiency, it being similar to the indictment in Lambert's case, which was adjudged to be bad by the Court of Errors. The motion was granted, and the Court said: "In a doubtful case we should not sustain the present motion; but this is no longer such a case since the decision of the Court of Errors." The case before me is quite as direct and strong, for the decisions from our Courts of last resort determine the point upon which I dispose of the motion. The indictment must be quashed.

The District-Attorney asked the Judge to delay the entering of the order until Monday, that he might have time to consider the course necessary to be adopted. The Judge consented.

When the commotion consequent upon this extraordinary decision had subsided, Judge Russell proceeded to release Mr. Richard Barry from his difficulties. Mr. Richard Barry, it will be remembered, is a member of the Board of Education,—a School Commissioner. Two or three months ago he was seduced from the paths of rectitude by a *nymph du pavé*, and with her entered a house of ill-repute in Mercer-street, where he claimed to have been robbed, as very possibly he was. Discovering his losses, he made an assault with a club on the keeper of the house, a Mr. Philip Wolff, who, in reprisal, not only had Mr. Barry arrested, but accused that member of the Board of Education of robbing him of $50. Barry was indicted on two counts—one for assault and battery, and the other for assault and robbery. To the first indictment he pleaded guilty, last term, before Recorder Barnard, who sentenced him to four months in the Penitentiary, remarking, as he did so, that it was no use merely to fine men in his (Barry's) position, and that justice demanded that the influential man of station when he committed a crime, should be punished at least, as much as the poor, friendless and uneducated. This judgment gave general satisfaction, but on Saturday it was overruled by Judge Russell in this following decision:

The People vs. *Richard Barry.*—The defendant pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sentenced. Before his term of imprisonment began he was brought before this Court, under 2 R. S., 4th ed., p. 930, sec. 46, and a motion made to quash the conviction and sentence on the ground that the indictment to which he pleaded was absolutely null and void. The defendant, for the same matter of fact, was, on the 21st of May last, indicted by two indictments, one for assault with intent to kill, and the other for robbery, as appears by the indorsement of the Foreman of the Grand Jury on the back of the affidavits charging the defendant with an assault with intent to kill. The statute says (2 R. S., p. 910, sec. 42:) "If two indictments are found for the same matter, although charged as different offences, the one first found shall be deemed to be superseded by the second." The minutes of the court show that the indictment for assaul. with intent to kill was first found. This is the indictment which the plea was directed to be sustained, and on which sentence was imposed. The plea offered by the defendant would apply to either indictment. The case of the People *vs.* Monroe, Oyer and Teminer, (20 Wend., 108,) was cited by the District Attorney to show that the statute of itself did not supersede a first indictment, but a rule must be entered on application of the defendant. But that case was decided on a jurisdictional point; the Court refusing a mandamus to an expired term, and was, besides, in a Superior Court, and not, as this, in the Court before which the action was primarily had. The language of the statute is not to be mistaken—"shall be deemed to be superseded." It was argued by the District Attorney that the facts were strong against the defendant, who ought not to escape on technicalities when his case had excited so much comment. But the prisoner, so far from escaping, has, by an irregularity, suffered a month's imprisonment awaiting this application, and can be arraigned on the proper indictment; and as was well said by the Supreme Court, in a recent criminal case reported (15 Howard, 564): "The prisoner has his legal rights, and it is the duty of the Court, uninfluenced by the repulsive features of his admitted crime, or the condemnatory comments of an excited public press, to see that those rights are protected, and that he is condemned according to law." In the case of The People *vs.* Restell (3 Hill, p. 304,) Judge Bronson says: "In our zeal to punish crime, great care should be taken not to make precedents which may prove dangerous to the innocent; and it should never be forgotten that even the guilty have rights which should be scrupulously regarded." I am of opinion that the receiving and entering the plea on the superseded indictment was a nullity. Let an order be entered quashing and annulling the conviction, and let the defendant be forthwith arraigned on the proper indictment. The District-Attorney is not compelled to arraign the party on the existing indictment, for on motion it can be *nolle prosequied*, and the defendant reindicted for the assault. If he prefers this course, he will be at liberty to pursue it.

The District-Attorney desired that the entry of this order might be deferred till Monday. He thought it would be his duty to appeal from such a decision.

Mr. Barry's counsel, Mr. Oakey Hall remarked that his client had been confined six weeks. He asked that he should be admitted to bail. He could furnish any amount from $1,000 to $50,000. The Judge granted the District-Attorney's application to delay the entry of the order, and said he would fix the amount of bail in Barry's case to-day.

Mr. Hall then applied for the admission of Robert Cairnes, the policeman who shot John Hollis, the longshoreman, in Fulton Market, while the latter was endeavoring to escape from him, to bail. Judge Russell promised a reply after examining the papers this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The little village of Warsaw, in Mississippi, is a hard place. Twelve fatal affrays have occurred there lately. The last one took place between one Dorsey, a merchant, and E. L. Magruder, a carpenter, on the 18th ult. An exchange says, from the fact Dorsey in the morning at breakfast observed that he "was eating breakfast here this morning, but would eat supper in —— this evening," and that Magruder on the road to town told some one to make his coffin, as he didn't intend to live that day out, it is evident that there was an old grudge between them. They subsequently met and settled it with knife and pistol. Dorsey caught his enemy as he tried to run away after shooting several times, and pulling out a bowie-knife about eight inches long, plunged it into Magruder's back, just below the shoulder blade, to the hilt, which, from the force of the blow, broke off. Magruder died, and Dorsey, who had received several pistol bullets, walked over to his house, replying "I'm shot plump through," to the question whether he was hurt. He survived about fifteen minutes.

Another row has occurred at Oberlin, Ohio. The United States Marshal, last week, subpœnaed witnesses from that town to testify in a fugitive slave case, and Deputy Marshal Dayton was sent to serve the summons. On Sunday the matter was made a special subject of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Peck, who prayed that the Lord would stand by those men who had prevented the carrying off of fugitive slaves from that place, and hoped He would soften the hearts of their persecutors, and nerve them to greater struggles in behalf of freedom. About two o'clock on Monday morning a party of men went to the house of Deputy Marshal Dayton and fired several shots at it, shattering the windows and doing other damage. Fortunately, the shot did not hit any of the inmates.

On Wednesday last, the dwelling-house of Robt. Stacktone, in Crosby Township, Ohio, caught fire while Mr. S. and his wife and three small children were asleep in the same room. The wife was first awakened by the smoke and aroused her husband and children. The mother led out two of the children, and supposed the father had the third, while he thought they were in her charge. When they got out of the house they discovered the mistake, and the father rushed back into the burning building, and at imminent peril, snatched the child from the flames, which, licking about its head, had communicated to the bed-clothes, and bore it to a place of safety, but it had already been suffocated.

The "Highland Maid," (literally a "fast" young woman,) completed at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, the extraordinary feat of walking for 60 hours without rest or sleep. She commenced on Tuesday morning last, at 11 o'clock, and concluded on Thursday night at that hour. She has been closely watched the whole of the time. At 7 o'clock on that evening she looked extremely fatigued, and it was found that she could not continue much longer. Her eyes were bloodshot, and almost closed; and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could place one foot before the other.

The remains of Colonel Seth Warner, buried 74 years ago, were removed from their resting place, a mile from Roxbury Centre, Conn., on Saturday last, and reinterred on the site selected for the monument soon to be erected, and for which the Legislature has made a liberal appropriation. The bones were in a good state of preservation; a small plate representing a heart, which ornamented the Colonel's sword during the war, was found with the remains.

The fisheries at Newburyport are closed for the season. There has been no loss of Newburyport vessels in the bay this year, and no accidents serious to health or life. At the high prices of mackerel those getting tolerable fares have done well, and a few vessels have made great voyages. On the whole the results have not been such as will lead to a large increase of the fleet for another year.

The new steam canal-boat *Niagara* arrived at Buffalo on Tuesday night from New-York, with a cargo of 115 tons of iron, having made the trip from Troy since Tuesday night of last week. The *Niagara* is rigged with a Cathcart Propeller.

A brilliant *soirée* was given in Boston on Thursday, at the residence of the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, the company numbering many distinguished gentlemen, being invited to meet Governor Banks. Three hundred guests were present.

The Hon. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, has presented to the State Library two links of the great chain which was stretched across the Hudson at West Point during the Revolutionary War.

John Joyce, the Bedford incendiary, has received a life sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison, for arson, at the hands of Judge Aiken, of the Middlesex Common Pleas.

The demolition of the old Franklin House at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, Boston, has been commenced. The house was formerly the residence of Franklin's father.

The Hartford *Times* announces the death of Mr. Miles A. Tuttle, of that city, at Paris. He died on the 26th ult., and his remains are expected to arrive by the *Vanderbilt*.

A portion, about $400,000, of the new Canadian coinage, has been received in Quebec, consisting of 10 and 20-cent silver pieces, and one-cent bronze pieces.

A Rochester paper acknowledges the receipt of specimens of Cotton and Peanuts, grown in the vicinity of that city.

Williams College has 229 students, of whom 49 are Seniors.

In the City of Milwaukee there are 13,000 children who are constant attendants at school.

MARKET REPORTS.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	71	$40,884	Shawls	12	$5,228
Carpeting	31	6,477	Braids & B	11	2,722
Cloths	40	24,242	Blankets	59	6,777
Worsteds	59	20,366	Hose	11	2,381
De Laines	6	1,047	Worsted Yarn	10	2,266
Cot. Worsted	57	14,705	Total	367	$127,625

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	71	$15,063	Handkerchiefs	11	$3,681
Colored	194	27,024	Gloves	1	184
Emb. Muslins	17	6,397	Spool	269	62,510
Prints	43	6,395	Velvets	10	2,728
Laces	3	876	Hose	119	12,774
Total				678	$137,232

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	53	$56,180	Velvets	7	$3,788
Ribbons	14	19,270	Silk Worsted	3	742
Vestings	4	1,450	Braids & B	4	1,255
Satins	1	548	Silk & Cotton	9	1,992
Shawls	2	579	Sewing	1	143
Gloves	7	5,255	Total	105	$84,203

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	296	$56,746	Thread	41	$9,633
Laces	1	50	Linen & Cotton	10	2,452
Hdkfs	2	825	Total	350	$69,826

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	42	$8,986	Mantillas	2	$140
Millinery	7	807	Kid Gloves	3	2,436
Feath. & Flow'r	7	1,313	Corsets	13	2,238
Clothing	13	3 426	Suspenders	4	893
Leather Gloves	2	2,197	Matting	47	4,088
Embroideries	20	11,730	Oil Cloth	2	133
Total				167	$37,702

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	10	$11,572	Cott. Worsted	4	$1,191
Cloths	5	3,034	Shawls	6	2,355
Worsteds	12	2,650	Hose	4	550
De Laines	5	1,112	Total	55	$22,367

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	33	$4,545	Prints	173	$19,443
Colored	167	27,253	Laces	6	1,257
Emb. Muslins	28	5,772	Hose	1	149
Total				408	$58,419

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Ribbons	11	$11,904	Cravats	1	$272
Total				12	$12,176

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	54	$8,065

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs	Value.
Straw Goods	33	$13,951

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	12	$5,189	Shawls	7	$2,921
Carpeting	5	1,411	Braids and B	1	230
Worsteds	51	20,205	Blankets	29	3,759
Cott. Worst'd	31	6,292	Total	136	$40,067

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	62	$16,628	Spool	1	$260
Colored	20	3,663	Velvets	1	244
Prints	1	100	Hose	13	1,343
Total				98	$22,238

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	28	$4,462	S. Worsted	1	$201
Plushes	1	440	Braids and B	1	336
Pongees	7	1,134	Raw	1	1,492
Total				39	$8,065

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	82	$17,901	Linen & Cotton	11	$2,153
Hemp & Yarn	1125	23,847	Total	1218	$43,901

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	40	$11,464	Corsets	2	$1,010
Lea. Gloves	1	1,453	Matting	1102	5,956
Total				1145	$19,883

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	56	72	——	128
Flour, bbls	17,431	2,569	4,102	24,102
Wheat, bushels	10,207	——	5,915	16,122
Barley, bushels	14,020	——	——	14,020
Oats, bushels	10,000	——	——	10,000
Provisions, pkgs	1,193	1,304	1,004	3,501
Whisky, bbls	396	369	80	845

ASHES—Are depressed and prices favor buyers. Pots, $5 93; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,481 bbls., including 1,004 bbls. Pots, and 477 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 50 bags Java, at 14½c.; 150 bags stained Maracaibo, at 10¾c.; and 100 bags Bahia, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Continues to favor purchasers. Sales were made to-day of 1,000 bales at our reduced quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12	12¼	12¼	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is rather quiet to-day for State and Western Flour—parties differing about prices. Holders are not disposed to force sales, as they generally anticipate a further rise. The transactions since our last embrace 10,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 25@$4 20
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 60
Standard Extra State	4 80@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 35@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at full rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5@$6 10 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,300 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive; desirable lots being held above the views of buyers. Though the stock in store is heavy, there is not a very large quantity offering for sale, immediately. The transactions, to-day, have been confined to 1,000 bushels unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; a small lot of White Southern, at $1 35; and 180 bushels fair Red Southern at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in slack request at about former rates; sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels at 73c. for New-Orleans; and 74c.@75c., chiefly at 74c., for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. The sales of Barley include 3,600 bushels Canada West at 79c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at languid rates; included in the sales were 3,500 bushels Canada at 53c. ₱ bushel. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—60 bales have been sold at 12¾c. ₱ yard.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull, this week, reports an unusually active inquiry, with large sales, chiefly in advance of the wants of tanners, as most of the Trade wish to ship part of their Winter stock by Canal, and save the extra railroad charges. The receipts have been to a fair extent, but not equal to the sales, and the stock of Sole Leather Hides is reduced to 31,000. The cargo of California, ex *Lookout*, sold readily on arrival at 23c. for Dry. *Upper Leather Stock*—The demand from the East continues good and sales to a considerable extent have been made at full prices. The demand for East India Hides continues active, with but light stock on hand, and prices are maintained. *Green Salted Hides*—Of all descriptions are firm, with an upward tendency. Receipts have been 18,348 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 6,444 Maracaibo, ex *Ilex*; 5,160 Savanilla, ex *Restless*; 3,030 Port au Platte, ex *California* and *Flora King*; 2,485 Buenos Ayres, 106 bales Calcutta Cow, from Bremen, ex *New-York*; 1,060 from Liverpool, ex *Cultivator*; 162 Para and 57 West Indies; 955 Southern &c., 8,267 Coastwise; 15,514 Dry, 2,000 Salted California, ex *Lookout*. Total Coastwise, 26,735. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 45,084. Sales have been 112,900 Hides. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 31,200, (same time last year 353,000—year before, 2,850.) 2,400 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip. 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevido; 9,000 Dry Orinoco; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 6,500 Dry Maracaibo; 5,200 Dry Savanilla; 2,000 Dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 200 bales Singapore Buffalos; 400 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 2,400 Dry Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 1,800 Dry Calcutta Buffalo Kips.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states "the market for sole, this week, opened active and firm, with a very meagre assortment of good Leather. The demand has continued good, with sales to a large extent, at about ½c. ₱ advance on Hemlock Sole. The stock is composed chiefly of parcels of light weights, which are held above current rates, and inferior lots of undesirable Leather. Buyers both from the East and elsewhere, operate with much confidence, not anticipating lower prices, and good tannages sell readily on receipt, at my outside quotations. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency. Oak Leather remains unchanged, and prices are well supported. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 27c.@30c.; do. good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22½c.@23½c.; do. good middle, 24c.@25c.; do. good heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; do. good middle, 22½c.@23½c.; do. good heavy, 22c.@23c. Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; do. poor, all weights, 12½c.@14c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 26c.@27½c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported of 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@33c.; 440 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 23c.; and, by auction, 184 bbls. slightly damaged do. do. at 20½c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and drooping; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $17 30@$17 40 for Mess; $18 75@$19 for Clear; and $13 60@$13 90 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are quiet and nominal. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 200 bbls., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Small lots of strictly prime bring higher rates. Beef is freely offered and is in good request at, however, reduced prices; sales 875 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 600 mats Cassia at 23c.; and 100 bags Pepper at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been reported of 420 hhds. at 6¼c.@7¼c. for Cuba, and 6¾c.@8¼c. for Porto Rico; also, 810 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, were engaged small lots of Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; and 500 flasks Quicksilver at 15s. For London, 100 tierces Beef at 4s.; and 800 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Havre, 400 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ₱ lb.; with 200 bbls. Pot Ashes, 1,000 Resin, and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on terms not ascertained. The latest charters,—according to the *Shipping List*,—have been as follows: Ship *Russell*, 797 tons, to San Francisco at $16,500; ships *John Stuart*, 1,653 tons, *Lookout*, 1,292 tons, and *Wizard*, 1,601 tons, same voyage, at round sums, kept private; a ship from West Coast of Mexico to Queenstown for orders, Wood, £4; two from Gulf California to Glasgow or London, Guano, £2 10., or if to New-York, $12; ship *Radiant*, 1,300 tons, from Johnson's Island (Lower California) to New-York, Guano, $12; ship *Gauntlet*, 1,854 tons, same voyage, $15; a ship from West Coast South America, Copper, &c., to New-York, supposed $18; ship *Kate Swetland*, 527 tons, to Callao, $7,000; ship *Eastern State*, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, on private terms; a brig, 288 tons, from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, £3 10s. under and £3 on deck; a ship from Galveston to Havre, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to Nantz, 1¼c.; another from same port to Genoa, 1¼c.; one from Apalachicola to Liverpool, ⅝d., or if to Havre, 1c.; a bark from Savannah to Trieste, 1¼c.; a ship from Charleston to Amsterdam, 1¼c.; another from Charleston to Cronstadt, ⅝d.; one from Bermuda Hundreds (James' River) to Havre, Tobacco, 30s.; a brig, 200 tons, to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves $26, thence to Rio Grande, on private terms; a ship, 742 tons, to New-Orleans, $2,000 out; a bark from Mobile to Manzanilla, Lumber, $12; a schr. from St. Marys to Trinidad, P. S., $12 50, with privilege of Demerara, $13; a brig from Pensacola to North side Cuba, Lumber, $8 50; one, 190 tons, from Brunswick, Geo., to a port in Cuba, $10; a bark from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 35c. and Molasses $3.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT OF DON GIOVANNI,

Last farewell performances of

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

and her last night but three in New-York.

The furore of the DON GIOVANNI has been of such an extraordinary character, and so many persons have been prevented from obtaining seats, that the Director has decided to give it for positively the LAST time on

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15,

thus affording another opportunity of hearing

GAZZANIGA and PICCOLOMINI

on one and the same evening. On which occasion there will be

NO MORE INCREASED PRICES.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION

will be—To the Parquet, Balcony and Circle,

ONE DOLLAR.

Family circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Reserved seats.....$2 | New private boxes.....$10

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 9½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.

This will be most positively the last night of

DON GIOVANNI,

Signor Gassier having been called by telegraph to leave on Tuesday for Charleston, and to take passage for Havana to join Mr. Maretzek's company.

On Friday, Nov. 19,

SECOND AND LAST GRAND

GAZZANIGA NIGHT,

(prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion will be given, for the

ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,

Meyerbeer's grand opera of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

with a great

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BENEFIT OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—A MAN OF THE WORLD—MONS. MALLET—HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MISE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—BORROWED LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BOTTLE——DECHALUMEAUX—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARS—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail viâ Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 3 P.M.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., with four days' later advices from Europe, is now in her twelfth day, and fully due at this port. She had not been signalized at Sandy Hook at the time of going to press.

We have, by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. The recapture of Guadalajra by the Liberal forces took place on the 28th ult., after a desperate defence, which necessitated a reinforcement of the Liberals. Mazatlan was also in their possession, and San Blas was the only place held by ZULOAGA on the Pacific Coast. Other successes of the Liberals are recorded. ZULOAGA is said to be anxious to retire from the field, but the offer of another million from the Clergy may have the effect of changing his mind.

The statements recently published relative to a revolution at Guayamas, Mexico, have been confirmed by a private letter received in Washington. Captain STONE, with his surveying party of thirty Americans, were in the centre of the town between the opposing parties, and was in danger of an attack at one time from the rebels, but the affair ended with the surrender of the authorities to the rebels, who, after obtaining what they required, and a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, reinstated the authorities.

The heads of departments at Washington are briskly engaged in preparations for the opening of the next session of Congress. Secretary COBB has been for some weeks preparing his Treasury Report, which will be looked for with considerable interest, in view of the present agitation of the question of the revision of the Tariff. It is believed, however, that Mr. COBB will recommend but a slight, if any, modification of the existing law. It is understood that the Report from the Indian Bureau will recommend that the present "reservation" system be abolished, so far as it applies to California.

Official dispatches from Gen. CLARKE, received by the War Department, announce the close of the Indian War in Washington Territory.

The ship *Planter*, Capt. CARLISLE, of Pembroke, Me, arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing thirty-one of the surviving officers, crew and passengers of the French ship *Empress of Brazil*, Capt. ALEXANDER CHABADANA, which was wrecked on the Roccas shoal Oct. 17. Eight of the crew were carried down with the sinking ship, and were drowned; the rest escaped by the boats, and on the following day, the 18th of October, were fallen in with by the ship *Planter*, in lat. 4° 05′ S., lon. 36° W., and taken on board. The passengers were mostly French, including several ladies and children, who suffered considerably before they were rescued. The *Empress of Brazil* was from Rio Janeiro (Oct. 5) bound to Havre.

The Railroad Convention, which had been in session several days at Cleveland, finally adjourned on Saturday, after adopting, with slight modifications, the plan of organization fixed upon by the Niagara Convention, held some time since.

At a meeting, held on Saturday evening, a report was read and adopted favoring the election of Protestants only to the Board of Education and the reading of the Bible in our Common Schools. The report, which will be found to contain much interesting information on this subject, is published in this morning's TIMES.

ELIZABETH CARR, one of the domestics of the Gouldy family so seriously injured on the night of the 26th ult., died yesterday at the City Hospital.

There were 1,000 bales Cotton sold on Saturday at somewhat easier prices. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were rather lightly dealt in. Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores, and Oils were quiet. Hides and Leather were in fair demand. Freights were inactive, with 664 vessels of all classes in port.

Police with Pistols.

The shooting of an escaping prisoner by Policeman CAIRNES is exciting a good deal of public attention. One portion of the community cry out that it was a deliberate murder,—which is simply absurd, because there is no pretence or suspicion of malice. The *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, cries out "Sustain the Police"—advice which depends for its soundness very much on what the Police may do. They should be sustained, certainly, in the necessary exercise of all lawful power,—and in nothing more. Their duties are difficult and perilous:—but their powers are large, and their legal weapons supposed to be sufficient for all emergencies. If they transcend their powers, they are entitled to no more protection than any other citizens.

In this case the facts seem to be pretty well established. HOLLIS was a man of desperately bad character, who had threatened the life of Capt. CONWAY because he would not take him on board his ship. The captain sent to the First Ward Station-house to have him arrested; two officers, CAIRNES and FERO, were sent, and arrested HOLLIS. FERO gave him in charge of CAIRNES, while he went to look for an alleged accomplice. While CAIRNES was taking him towards the Tombs, HOLLIS struck him a powerful blow, which knocked him down, and then ran away. CAIRNES ran after him and fired a revolver at him while he was about fifteen yards off, but without effect. HOLLIS turned the corner of South-street and CAIRNES fired again, being nearer to him, but without effect. A man named DEGENDORF, seeing the chase, caught HOLLIS, and while holding him by the collar, CAIRNES ran up, and exclaiming, "You will get away from me, will you?" shot him in the back—so that he died within five minutes. DEGENDORF himself testifies to this state of facts, and is confirmed by two witnesses, DEMING and HURLBUTT, who both testify to having seen a man holding HOLLIS at the time he was shot. CAIRNES fired twice for the purpose of stopping HOLLIS and preventing his escape; the third time he fired apparently without any reason whatever, except from the heat and excitement of the moment, and with a vague purpose of punishing the man for attempting to get away. Now an attempt to escape from an officer is undoubtedly an offence,—but it is scarcely one which is punishable by death, and least of all by death inflicted on the spur of the moment, without trial, evidence or sentence of any sort. A perfectly innocent person may be arrested and may attempt to get away from the officer, who would scarcely be justified in shooting him for so doing. Yet as all persons are to be presumed innocent until they are *proved* to be guilty, an officer has just as good a right to shoot one as the other under such circumstances.

But it is quite a common thing for our Policemen to shoot at suspected criminals who attempt to escape arrest. Repeated instances of this have occurred within the past year. On Saturday morning an officer attempted to arrest three burglars in the Sixth-avenue, and one of them tried to stab him, but he defended himself with his club. The fellows then ran off down Thirteenth-street, and the report says "one or two shots were fired after them, but without effect." Almost every day, indeed, something of the sort occurs. The pistols are not used *in self-defence*,—but to stop the men who are running away. They are considered substitutes for swift feet and long arms. Now, we doubt the propriety of employing them for such a purpose. A Policeman has no right to shoot a man for running away from him. It is his duty, doubtless, to seize him,—but he has no authority to do so dead or alive. It is his business to overtake him, if he can; if he cannot, so much the worse for him and for justice. But shooting a man is not a proper or a justifiable mode of arresting him. It is very bad, undoubtedly, for a person guilty of some great crime to escape,—but a Policeman has no right to assume that he is guilty, and on that assumption to shoot him. He is to arrest him *for trial*,—and he does not do his duty by seizing him dead, and thus beyond the possibility of trial, any more than by not seizing him at all.

But what right have Policemen to carry revolvers at all? We are not aware that any law has been enacted giving them this authority,—and there certainly is a law prohibiting them, in common with all other citizens, from carrying concealed weapons of any kind. It may be said, and with perfect truth, that they have a savage set of ruffians to deal with, and need special provision for their own defence. They have such provision in their clubs, their drilling and their numbers. This is the provision made by the law; if it is not sufficient, let the law make more. But they have no right to violate the law in this matter more than in any other. They take the office, with its duties, its weapons and its risks, and they must take and hold it as it is. Four Policemen, it is true, have lost their lives in the performance of their duties. This shows the nature of the scoundrels with whom they have to deal,—and it also shows the uselessness of their revolvers. The fact is, a man armed with a club will almost always rely upon that in a close contest rather than upon a pistol. It is only after the struggle is over, and when the ruffian is running away, and at some little distance, that the officer has time to draw his weapon. And in proof of this, the only instances which have occurred of men being shot, or shot at, by officers, have been under precisely these conditions.

We doubt very much the policy of arming our Policemen with revolvers. But there can be no doubt about the impropriety of their carrying and using them, until they are authorized to do so by law.

The Martyrs of Mount Vernon.

The accession of EDWARD EVERETT to the mighty array of illustrious persons whose wit and wisdom are every week dispensed to several hundred thousands of our intelligent fellow-citizens through the columns of the New-York *Ledger*, has not unnaturally given rise to a good deal of speculation in the domain of literary ethics. Nobody, of course, questions the sagacity of Mr. ROBERT BONNER in setting on foot so handsome a speculation in the fame of the Father of his Country and the talents of the first of our living orators. The fastidious in such matters may, perhaps, raise a doubt of the propriety of converting the sacred walls of Mount Vernon, and the solemn tablet which covers the dust of WASHINGTON, to the same uses with the fences of the Third-avenue, and the back doors of our City theatres. While we have no objections to offer to the kind of morality inculcated in the hebdomadal sheet whose proprietor has so often reduced a broad sheet of the TIMES to the outward semblance of a chess-board, with his magnificently-monotonous advertisements, we may be pardoned, perhaps, if we shrink from the thought that the long neglect of years has left us no alternative but to accept with thankfulness any aid that anybody not positively disreputable can give us in the task of preserving the Mecca of American patriotism from utter desecration. We have always been swift enough to moralize upon, to sing over, to weep at, and generally to encumber with abundant effusions of sentiment, that one central shrine of our country. To expend upon its due conservation less than the prime cost of a single line-of-battle ship has proved an effort too great to be made by the collective energy and wealth of twenty-five millions of free and prosperous republicans. This is our shame, however, and not Mr. BONNER'S reproach; and no man may honorably cast a single stone at the proprietor of the *Ledger*, who has never carried to his own credit a single sixpence or a moment's expenditure of thought given to the great work which now affords the Ex-Minister, Ex-Senator, and Ex-Secretary of State, an occasion for contributing to the sublimest scheme of puffery which this age of puffery has witnessed.

It is held, nevertheless, by those facile philosophers of whom there is never any lack, in any country or in any age, that Mr. EVERETT has greatly derogated from his dignity as a man of letters and a statesman in accepting the propositions of his astute correspondent, and in binding himself to endure the daily publication of his name as a coadjutor of the sublime SYLVANUS COBB, the fascinating Fanny Fern, and the elegant EMERSON BENNETT, in the work of enlightening, amusing and instructing the innumerable simple-minded patrons of the great "family hebdomadal." With these facile philosophers we cannot altogether agree, and their view of the case is worth considering, for it involves more than the reputation of a gentleman who has done so much as Mr. EVERETT to elevate the standard of thinking, of speaking and of writing in this country. To us Mr. EVERETT appears, we must admit, in this transaction to occupy the position of a martyr to Mount Vernon rather than that of an accomplice with Mr. BONNER in his great business of advertising. Republicans as we are in name and in practice, we are, like all the rest of our fellow-creatures, little better than sad carnal aristocrats at the heart. The Brahminical worship of caste is by no means extinct in this emancipated West. Our wives and daughters obey its ritual in drawing up their visiting lists. Our merchants and lawyers lay it closely to their hearts on the Exchange and in the Courts. There is never a Smith among us who holds not in his mind's eye some unpresentable acquaintance with whose name he will not for the life of him allow his own to be associated in public meetings of business or private gatherings for festivity. Our scholars and writers are but men like the rest of us, and in this particular, at least, do share the frailty of the race.

With a man, then, like Mr. EVERETT, who has fixed himself among the "supreme Caucasians" of the platform and the pen, deliberately to enrol his name among the privates of the army of weekly journalism, no ordinary motive could have availed. It is not in the nature of the man, orator or Bostonian, gladly to accept such a delegation. And that the thing has been done, therefore, calmly, resolutely, publicly, is such a proof, we think, of sincerity in the source of the cause for the sake of which it has been faced, as cannot be disputed, and ought not to be overlooked.

Mr. EVERETT on the platform of Niblo's or Faneuil Hall, repeating his elaborate Oration on the character of WASHINGTON, in the presence of crowded and fashionable audiences, occupies a very different position from Mr. EVERETT at his desk doling out weekly effusions to unknown myriads of the "masses." In the one case he may be held by the ill-natured to have his reward, and perhaps his reason for the service he performs in the extension of his renown as a speaker, and in the exquisite consciousness of controlling a present multitude of his fellow-mortals. In the other, he submits to a drudgery of which the fatiguing regularity is ill-compensated by the uncertain hope of appreciation from those whose verdict he will in all human probability never enjoy any opportunity of knowing. And we cannot refuse a tribute of respect to the unselfish zeal and the manly sacrifice of all ordinary and vulgar considerations exhibited by the distinguished son of Massachusetts, in the step which he has just taken. Like the immortal GODIVA, Countess of Coventry, he has cast aside all thought of self in the pursuit of his philanthropic and patriotic object. Like her, too, he will doubtless have his "Peeping Toms" whom no sympathy can shame into reverence. But the lovely lady who, unclasping "the wedded eagles of her belt," rode through Coventry streets at noon "clothed on with chastity" alone, had her reward; she took away the tax from the people, and "built herself an everlasting name." Nor need our modern and masculine Godiva doubt that in his case, too, justice will at last be done. When the purchase of Mount Vernon shall have been completed to the opprobium of our collective nationality by the efforts of a few devoted ladies, it will be remembered that one of the most fastidious of men forgot his fastidiousness in helping the work onward.

Nor is this all. Publications like this in whose behalf the voice that sung the death of Alaric and intoned the requiem of Adams, is thus to be uplifted, go far and wide among the people of the land. They make up, indeed, a very large proportion of the mental *pabulum* of great classes of our fellow-citizens. To despise or disregard such engines of possible influence, would be the height of willful and ignorant insolence. And who can calculate the amount of good which may immediately be done by the exercise in such a sphere of the talents which have so long edified the Academy and entranced the Senate? If three hundred thousand readers weekly peruse the New-York *Ledger*, it is surely better that they should find in it the refinement, the grave wisdom, the polished humanities, which must always belong to the compositions of a man like Mr. EVERETT, than the hasty, headlong contributions of the popular *littérateur*. As a man, then, and a patriot, we are sure that Mr. EVERETT deserves to be honored for showing us all that he cares more for Mount Vernon, for WASHINGTON, and for the great sentiments of American nationality, of which these names are the types at once and pledges, than he does for himself and his literary caste. As a scholar and a thinker, he has a fresh field before him in which to plow and sow, and we wish him God-speed with all our hearts in his labor.

Our City Judge.

It is a great thing to have one public officer who knows more than everybody else, and who is always at hand to overrule what every other officer may do—when it does not happen to suit his fancy. The amount of public service rendered in this way by Judge RUSSELL is rapidly accumulating. He adds something to it every week and almost every day. One day it is a Police Justice,—the next, it is a Grand Jury,—the third, it is one of the Courts of Law, whose action he sets aside upon some technical point of law which it had been left for his sagacity to detect. Judge RUSSELL distinguished himself in the early part of his judicial career by sending friendless scoundrels, for small offences, to the State Prison for forty years. He now diversifies his occupations by releasing wealthy and influential offenders, sometimes from punishment and sometimes from trial altogether.

Our readers will doubtless remember his summary discharge of WILLIS, charged with murder,—and that without hearing a syllable of the testimony on which he had been held for trial. WILLIS was the notorious keeper of a gambling house, but why that fact should have given him any hold upon the sympathies of the City Judge, it is not easy to imagine.

On Saturday Judge RUSSELL increased the public obligations to him in this respect. The notorious DEVLIN, whose frauds upon the City while in the Street Commissioner's Office have been spread before the public on official authority, had been indicted with four of his accomplices,—and they were all held for trial before a Jury. Judge RUSSELL discovered a notable defect in the indictment. The men were charged with having *conspired* to defraud the City by *false pretences*. Here, says Judge RUSSELL, are two distinct offences charged. If false pretences is a felony, it "merges" the conspiracy; if it is a misdemeanor, it "abolishes all previous criminality." At all events, two offences cannot be embraced in one indictment. The whole proceeding is bad. The indictment is quashed,—DEVLIN & Co. are discharged, and the Judge intimates to the District-Attorney that this action admits of no appeal. DEVLIN, it will be remembered, was FERNANDO WOOD'S creature,—and Judge RUSSELL is WOOD'S familiar. That these relations should have had any more to do with his action in this case, than the profession of WILLIS had in the other, we do not for a moment suppose.

But Saturday's work was not complete. RICHARD BARRY, a School Commissioner, was indicted for assault with intent to kill and commit robbery—the offence having been perpetrated in a brothel. Upon the trial he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. Judge RUSSELL has discovered that the plea of guilty was indorsed by the Clerk on the wrong paper, that two offences being charged one superseded the other, whereas the plea would apply to both—which is manifestly illegal and wrong. "Let an order then be entered," decrees the Judge, "quashing and annulling the conviction,"—whereupon Mr. BARRY goes back to the starting point, as if he had made no plea of guilty at all. It was undoubtedly Judge RUSSELL'S supreme regard for the strict letter of the law, and not anything in Mr. BARRY'S character, politics or antecedents which led him thus to release him from the effect of his own confession of guilt. Whether he is again to be the Democratic candidate for the School Commissionership which he thus honored and adorned we are not aware.

While in the full tide of these operations Judge RUSSELL was asked to admit to bail a Metropolitan Policeman who shot a prisoner while escaping from arrest. This was a horse of another color, and the Judge adjourned the case until Monday. There is nothing more useful than deliberation upon delicate points of law.

Meantime we hope the Legislature will consider the propriety, at its coming session, of passing a law to keep Judge RUSSELL in office for life. It is fearful to contemplate the possibility of even losing from our midst such an ornament of the Bench; and yet in these days of universal suffrage, it is barely possible, that, without legislative interposition, that tragical and deplorable incident might be inflicted upon us.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

We cannot believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will experience much difficulty in arriving at a solution of the question which has recently been agitated by the Chamber of Commerce in this City, and which forms the subject of the very able report adopted by that body on the 11th inst. Indeed, there is much evidence on the face of the facts themselves to show that Mr. COBB'S views in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States do not differ materially, if at all, from those of his predecessor, but that the Collectors of Customs have been led to put a different construction on the circulars last issued from the Treasury on this subject, from the interpretation which was generally accepted as the opinion of Mr. GUTHRIE.

According to the Reciprocity Treaty, Canadian Flour is admitted into the United States free of duty, and has always been so admitted, until very recently, since the ratification of the Treaty. On the other hand, Canada also admits the Wheat and Flour of the United States free of any impost whatever. Under these circumstances of reciprocal exchanges, the trade between the two countries has hitherto worked most beneficially in a commercial sense for both parties, and has, besides, created a friendliness of feeling on both sides of the border unknown before, and not to be lightly valued in a political sense.

The clause of the Treaty, however, which establishes the free exchange of Wheat and Flour between the Canadas and the United States is so worded as to afford the smallest possible peg of ambiguity on which over-nice and zealous persons can just contrive to hang a quibble. The clause in question runs as follows:

"It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, *being the growth* AND *produce* of the aforesaid British Colonies or the United States, shall be admitted into such country respectively free of duty."

And among the articles so enumerated in the Schedule referred to, are:

"Grain, Flour, and Breadstuffs of all kinds."

The little word "AND" in the extract above quoted from the Treaty, appears to have been sufficient to impress the Collectors of Customs with the idea that it is illegal to admit into the United States from Canada, free of duty, any flour that has been ground in that colony from wheat grown in the United States. It is claimed that the only flour which can be admitted without taxation is that which is the growth *and* produce of Canada. The article must, they argue, be both grown and produced on the other side of the border. This view of the case militates in an important degree against the value of the Treaty to either country. Our farmers in the West have hitherto found it to their advantage to sell their wheat to the Canadian millers in the Welland district, where inexhaustible and boundless water facilities afford cheaper means of grinding the grain than are abundantly to be met with on this side of the line. The millers in Canada, on the other hand, have found it to their advantage to buy American grain, grind it on their side of the border, and send it to the New-York market. The trade, therefore, has been advantageous on all hands, and this trade the Collector's interpretation of Mr. COBB'S recent circular, (which does not appear to differ materially from the circulars issued by Mr. GUTHRIE, for the obtaining of statistical information,) would have the effect of completely deranging.

Now it may be that the letter of the Treaty would afford some shadow of a reason for the exclusion of flour ground in Canada from wheat grown in the United States; but it is scarcely to be expected that Mr. COBB will suffer an insignificant verbal point like this to interfere with a liberal interpretation of the obvious spirit of the language employed. Precedent is, at least, worth something where any such shallow doubt exists as to the meaning of words which it requires some pains to torture into an authority to depart from previous and salutary custom. Besides, it would appear that when Mr. GUTHRIE issued his circulars to the Collectors of the Custom-houses at the border ports, he accompanied them with notes of the articles which were to be admitted free of duty, and of those on which duties were to be charged—flour being included among the former without any restrictions whatever as to its being both grown *and* produced in Canada. Mr. COBB is stated to have issued precisely the same form of circular as that which emanated from Mr. GUTHRIE, but without forwarding also the lists of articles which were to be regarded as taxable and otherwise. The absence of these detailed particulars has led to the new reading of the Treaty. We do not doubt, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury will speedily set this matter at rest by issuing to the Collectors definite instructions on the ambiguous point, in accordance with the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, and which are strictly in conformity with what would seem to be the spirit, if not the absolute letter of the Treaty.

The trade between Canada and the United States is not, by any means, unimportant, and has been steadily increasing, under the Reciprocity Treaty, to the mutual advantage of both countries, and we feel certain that the exertions of our present Secretary of the Treasury will be directed much more towards the augmentation than to the diminution of the important interests which the action of the Reciprocity Treaty has tended so greatly to advance.

A French Martyr.

Count MONTALEMBERT always fills a place in the foreground of French politics, though what precise business he has there, has been these many years a vexatious enigma. In 1848 he was understood to be so far a Bonapartist as to be admitted to the Corps Legislative. Then he gradually shrunk from the growing despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and grew louder in his panegyrics of liberty, and more ingenious in reconciling that mistress of his idolatry to the exactions of the busy Jesuits,—an order of which he is a lay member,—and ended in open hostility to the Empire and its Chief. When, therefore, last year he stood for a seat in the Legislative body, he found himself excluded by some of those cunning energies with which the Imperial Government, without interfering with the freedom of elections, never fails to select its friends and debar its enemies. At this result the half-suppressed animosity of the defeated candidate was no longer to be smothered. Repeatedly before had his Chief tolerated language in the Chambers, and in outdoor speech and pamphlet, which, if breathed by a HUGO or a BLANC, would have insured them a cabin in Cayenne. But the religious asceticism of MONTALEMBERT'S character, his grave personal dignity, and the general sentiment, which held him earnest, and just, and conservative, protected him from official censure, and he passed scatheless. Now, however, he has transcended the bounds of reasonable forbearance. His last pamphlet has been seized, and himself and his publishers prosecuted. SENECA was long spared by the Roman despot, but fell late in the day.

M. MONTALEMBERT, it seems, in view of the English campaigns against the Sepoys, felt constrained to record his testimony against what he conceived to be the gratuitous cruelties visited upon the rebels. His right to discuss the topic could hardly be denied in England, since he is a native of London, born of an English mother. Nor could his manner or argument be visited with any penalties in a country justly vain of the liberty of unlicensed printing. Had the pamphleteer kept within due limits, it is highly possible a half dozen converts would have rewarded his conscientious labor, and his pillow been released from the nightmare of a *procès verbal*. But, unhappily, the liberty-loving ultramontanist could not resist the temptation to relieve himself of his disgust at the condition of affairs in France. He poured it out hot, contemptuous, blighting; talked of escaping momentarily from the close, dank atmosphere of French sycophancy, and French absolutism, to recruit himself by a bath in the wholesome, bracing air of Free England; and other similar allusions, less than complimentary to the existing order of things at home. What could he expect? Was he devoid of all gratitude for his master's protracted long-suffering? Was he ignorant of the fate of LESDIGUIERES or BLANC? Had the seven years' annals of the empire no lesson against such oratorical imprudences? Apparently, none. MONTALEMBERT, in this insane indulgence of impatience and spite, has therefore reaped the harvest of his adhesion to LOUIS NAPOLEON, at a moment, now long gone, when denunciations like the present might have been salutary. He has only learned of sorry experience a lesson any ordinary gift of prescience might have taught him; and has so earned the punishment of a bad scholar. It is questionable whether any serious amount of sympathy will attend the infliction.

The State Constitution.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found the vote, officially ascertained, upon the question of calling a Convention to amend and revise the State Constitution. This statement is complete, with the exception of the Counties of New-York, Westchester and part of Kings. With these exceptions, which may somewhat change the figures, but not the result, it will be seen that 102,418 votes were given in favor of a Convention, and 136,516 against it, making a negative majority of 34,098.

The proposition upon which this vote has been given originated last Winter with the Hon. HORATIO J. STOW, a Senator from Niagara County. It took both the Legislature and the people by surprise. The subject of revising the Constitution had not been publicly mentioned in any quarter. Not that the present instrument which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1847, was generally admired. But one of its provisions makes it obligatory upon the legislature in the year 1866, to submit the question of revision and amendment; and the people were disposed to wait till then. But Mr. STOW had reflected much upon the defects of the existing Constitution. He was a member of the Convention which framed it. He had voted against its adoption, and his objections had gained strength by witnessing its practical effect. When, therefore, he introduced his bill in the Senate, he was prepared to support the measure by an array of arguments, which none were found to withstand. The bill passed both branches, and became a law. Its fate at the polls we have seen.

The result is noticeable as being the first refusal of the people of this State to form a new Constitution. But this refusal indicates rather a willingness to await the time appointed by the present instrument for its own amendment than any special partiality for its characteristic provisions. Whatever its defects, they were not felt to be so pressing as to require the extraordinary relief proposed by Mr. STOW. The people may be regarded as having decisively settled that no Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution before 1866.

THE MORTARA CASE.—We understand that a movement is in progress among the Israelites of this City to hold a public meeting concerning the recent abduction of the child MORTARA, and the extraordinary pretensions of the Pope in regard to such cases. It will be remembered that the Catholic nurse of the infant had it baptized without the knowledge of its parents, who were Jews; and that the child was then taken away and committed to the care of the priests, the authorities and the Pope refusing to surrender to its parents a child thus "miraculously" snatched from the hands of unbelievers. It is natural that Jews should take the lead in demonstrations against such pretensions, inasmuch as they are thus far the principal sufferers from them. But all persons *not* Catholic are, or may be equally interested in protesting against them. It is not possible to conceive of any greater outrage upon private rights than is embodied in these extraordinary claims, and unless the whole matter should be hushed up, and the principle on which it rests quietly abandoned, it should receive the attention of the Government as well as the people of every country holding relations with the Roman States.

NOT ON ANY ACCOUNT TO BE DISTURBED!—Our decayed neighbor, the *Herald*, is calling lustily on the Government to publish the Chinese Treaty. The poor old creature does not seem to be in the least aware that it was published in full in the TIMES last week. About a month from now it will print it as something new, with a great flourish of trumpets about its enterprise and so forth. The *Herald's* dotage is an interesting, though rather a pitiable study. Poor BENNETT believes nothing except what he finds in its columns,—which is precisely what nobody else *does* believe, until they find it confirmed by some other paper. He thinks PARKER was elected Governor,—that WOOD is still Mayor,—and that SICKLES, HASKIN and CLARK were defeated for Congress, because he went for the first two and against the rest. He is regularly a week behind the TIMES in news, and seems to think the public is as old and sleepy and dilapidated as his own concern. It is not worth while to wake him.

A Defence of our Neighbors.

Not being fanatics ourselves, we can speak flatteringly of the family without suspicion of self-glorification. We believe in fanatics. Without them our slow old world would grow sleepy and come in at Christmas a week behind time. We pity their next neighbors, and would willingly pass the hat for the relief of the poor wives and hungry children,—for certainly the state of the world could not be maintained without them. If the breed were utterly to die out, respectability itself would emit a very ancient and fish-like smell, conservatism grow ropy and breed vermin, and society tumble off backward into chaos. We shudder to think how moss-grown the human family would have been—how all the springs of social comfort would have been creamed and mantled over but for these fellows. The children of Israel would have been making bricks to this day for Pharaoh, and Chatham-street a mere cow-path, redolent of wild onions and shaggy with blackberry briars, but for that fanatic Moses; Noah would have gone under with the rest, but for his fanaticism, and left the ark to be navigated by a monkey; but for the fanatic COLUMBUS this busy, sweating, New World would have lain lazily now, at full length, smoking his pipe and dying of *ennui*. Fanaticism is as essential to the ultimate peace of community, as the presence of the churn-dasher in the frightened cream to the compacting of the golden butter, as the effervescing powder is to cool the coppers of the fine old Irish gentleman the morning after St. Patrick's Day,—as letting the spread eagle soar to the complaisance of a Fourth of July orator.

There goes down a fiery fanatic into some somnolent country town where the son by seven removes of the same old undertaker who buried the original Mr. Brown—one of the three brothers who came over from England in the first colony ship, spread themselves and gave issue to all the Browns that have done society so much service since—has just buried Mr. Brown, the seventh descendant in a straight line out of the original old Brown house in the same old burying-ground, so rich in brown head-stones, and where last Sunday was the precise counterpart of the Sunday that the old town dozed through two centuries ago—our fiery fanatic drops down into their midst and forthwith kicks up a terrible row. He proves the jolly landlord of the dilapidated inn on the corner to be a rumseller—the fat farmers over their cider to be rum-suckers all—the venerable dominie to be a negro-hater and a vile apologist for the sum of all villainies. He knocks a smothering dust out of the ancient pulpit-cushion, sets the fastest friends by the ears, and stirs up a hornet's nest where no bee ever hummed before but in an undertone. He is a nuisance in the neighborhood, and really ought to be indicted. But when he has been turned out of church, rotten-egged out of society and expelled the place to make room for a decent man, the excited villagers send for the daily papers, change their politics, buy reaping-machines, sewing-machines, and Peruvian guano, subscribe for a railroad, and wheel into line with the living spirits of the age. The man that never ate meat withered up and died, but the next generation made up their minds that meat three times a day was a little more than was best for them, and lengthened their desserts of fresh fruits in their season. There is a fanatic over in Brooklyn who would die to-day if stump-tailed cows were suddenly struck out of existence. He keeps himself in perpetual hot water, and his homestead fence well coated with paint from the stables; but he insures his neighbors pure milk from the country, which, by the metre, is seldom more than half water. Long may he live to enjoy his own distresses, and save the infant population. A peck of pills for a moderate fever was the orthodox medical treatment, until a fanatic discovered that a potion, too small to be appreciated by the naked senses, if shaken through an abridged eternity, would physic a patient far more effectually, and then the regulars put on their spectacles, and saw for themselves that in physic, as in porridge, enough is quite as good as a feast. The virtues of cold water, temperately applied, were never half suspected until a fanatic preached that we were all ducks in disguise—that water was our natural element to live in, and the only decent medium to die by. The great Republican Party would never have struggled into birth but that the everlasting hullabaloo of fanatical reformers, who saw the woolly head of an African under every fence, finally waked up the trusting men of the North to observe that in truth the Negro was King in this country, and Cotton his Prime Minister. Nor do we believe that the Union would have been half as firmly bound and braced and bolted together, as it is to-day, if it had not been generally understood that there were chivalrous gentlemen down South, who eat fire for their daily food and in their cups dissolve the Union to wash it down with. Fanatics are buoys on the rocks, to show where the channel is not, and where safe pilots must not go. There is no trinity so much needed in the metropolis at this present juncture as a tax-paying fanatic, a clean-streets fanatic, and a municipal-corruption fanatic, whose keen scent shall make a fool, even of the Grand Jury. Even if he anticipates the lapsing virtue of some honest man, and hauls Parley the Porter prematurely over the coals, he shall prove a blessing in the end. We confess it plumply that we have faith in fanatics—in the second generation they are greatest conservatives.

The Abolition Party.

GERRIT SMITH has issued an address to the men who put him in nomination for Governor upon the results of their action. He says he made fifty-three speeches in the campaign, averaging two hours and a half each, traveled four thousand miles, and spent two months' time. The meetings reduced rather than increased his vote, because they drew out a great many unpopular answers to questions that were asked. He hopes something was done by them towards breaking down the caucus system, which leaves to demagogues the designation of our rulers. The Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of the State he found had nearly all been swallowed up by the political parties, and seem very willing to be the dupes of party leaders. Mr. SMITH confesses his vote is much smaller than he thought it would be; he thought at one time it would reach 50,000, and down to the day of election he put it at 30,000. Gov. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, he thinks, hurt him, because it espoused the old abolition ground, that all the States must become slave or free. The Abolitionists, he thinks, never had darker prospects. Their decline has been rapid since the public mind was drawn away from the abolition of slavery to its non-extension. The history of all parties on this subject has been downwards, and last of all came that "sad vote" of the Republicans in Congress, that Kansas might come into the Union with Slavery or without, according to the will of her inhabitants. This Anti-Slavery quackery, however, is near its end, and then will come the resurrection-day of the Abolitionists. No man who admits the legality of Slavery can doubt the propriety of the Dred Scott decision, for property is not the creature of law, but is equally property everywhere. Kansas has, it is true, been saved to Freedom, but not by parties. The work has been done outside of parties. "No man out of Kansas," says Mr. SMITH, "has done so much as ELI THAYER to save her, and no man in Kansas so much as JOHN BROWN—old JOHN BROWN, the fighter." The address is despondent in its tone, and cannot be called a cheerful or encouraging document.

How to do Good Cheaply.

There are thousands who, having every comfort of home, are utterly ignorant that hundreds are nightly *obliged* to sleep in the streets, in open stairways, old wagons, coal-boxes, market stalls, &c., in fact, anywhere out of public sight. They feel favored when sheltered only from wind and rain. They have no covering other than their day clothing, which is commonly scanty. On very cold nights, they must freeze literally—they often do—or seek bar-rooms and worse places for warmth. Crime is the result. To save many of this class, particularly the young, the Newsboys' Lodging-house opens its doors to all who conform to the rules, whether newsboys or not. It gives a single bed and a warm supper *free*, if the applicant comes before 9 o'clock in the evening. During the past year we have given 15,308 lodgings. The number of meals is not so great, and cannot be accurately stated. We have brought Christianizing influences to bear upon those under our influence, and have seen as much happy fruit as is commonly the result of moral and religious effort. Our expenses were $1,925—our receipts $1,030. We do the best we can toward paying our own expenses, but we necessarily depend for deficiencies on Sunday School collections, and on the assistance of individual men and women possessing that religion which does more than say, "God bless you; be ye clothed and fed." Scarcely any gentleman or lady can this Winter escape applications for food or lodging, or both, yet many poor persons will be turned away, even by the benevolent, with even less than a "God bless you!" simply because it is unwise to give money to every applicant, without some safeguard or guarantee that it will be used for food or lodging. This institution furnishes the needed safeguard. The people may now be cheaply charitable, and, at the same time, help us in either of the following methods:

By direct donation of cash, clothing, groceries or provisions.

By securing a collection in their own Sunday-School or Counting-houses.

By ordering some lodging tickets, eight for fifty cents, which can be put to good and immediate use, by sending to any Police Station-house.

By ordering supper-tickets, 10 for 50 cents, for self-defence and for charitable use.

We earnestly hope that Christian liberality will enable us to meet our necessary expenses. Further information will be cheerfully imparted, upon application, personally or by post. All orders or communications should be addressed to

C. WIEGAND, Superintendent,
No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXECUTION OF RODGERS.—A day or two since we stated that the widow of the man whom RODGERS murdered applied for a permit to be present at the execution. This statement was denied by the *Evening Post*, professedly on the authority of the lady herself. As it is becoming quite a common practice for interested parties to impeach the truth of unpleasant statements in the Press, upon insufficient grounds, we have caused further inquiry to be made in this matter, and have been told at the Sheriff's office that a young man and a lady applied there for a permit to attend the execution. The officer replied that it was unusual for ladies to be present on such occasions. The gentleman said, "But this is Mrs. SWANSTON." The officer replied that this made it only the more unbecoming. The lady herself then said, "Why is it improper or unbecoming for me to be present?" Now, if this was not Mrs. SWANSTON, somebody has been personating her, and she should be anxious to ascertain who it is that has ventured to take such a liberty with her name. If it was Mrs. S., then she has no business to deny the fact when it is made public through the Press. But our object is attained in causing it to be understood that we did not publish the statement without good and sufficient reason for believing it to be true.

THE GOULDY FAMILY—DEATH OF ONE OF THE SERVANTS.—ELIZABETH CARR, one of the domestics of the Gouldy family, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of the injuries received on the night of the 26th of October last. The other members of this distressed family are still in a very precarious condition, and the death of any one or more of them is not only a possible but a probable event. They have been attended throughout by Dr. VAN BUREN, and are so far fortunate as to have received the best surgical aid that could be procured. Indeed, the fact that five of the sufferers are yet alive is a conclusive evidence of the very remarkable ability with which they have been treated. The fractures of the skull were, in each case, of an alarming character, and convulsions may come on and prove as fatal to any one of the injured persons as they were to ELIZABETH CARR. Mr. GOULDY is perfectly sensible, and asks daily about his son, whom he thinks is in prison. He, perhaps, is in the most critical condition of all. The work of cure rests now almost entirely with nature; but we are reliably informed that it will be weeks before any one of the Gouldy family can be considered out of danger.

SUNDAY PRIZE-FIGHT IN THE PARK.—Last evening at ten minutes past five o'clock, the east side of the City Hall Park was the scene of a miniature Morrissey and Heenan exhibition. In the rear of the Hall of Records were assembled in a group at least twenty ragged boys, not one over eleven years of age. The centre of attraction was formed by two of the number, stripped to their pantaloons, and enacting in the most real manner, the brutalities of a prize-fight. According to the report of the acting seconds, the "heroes" had come up to their fourth round with "admirable pluck." Both boys were infants in form, but full-grown men in brutality, and were covered with blood, presenting a most disgusting and heart-sickening appearance. In the intervals between the "fights," the outsiders would cry out "Perlice!"—when the boys would run, and then return, form a ring, and go on with the fight. Profanity was rife, and the expressions of these children were calculated to make the blood run cold. What was most remarkable, not a policeman was to be seen in any place, and these incipient State Prison convicts, burglars and murderers remained unmolested to practice their rehearsals, so well calculated to prepare them for infamous crime.

CITY POLITICS.—At the Republican Aldermanic Conventions, held on Saturday night, HIRAM CORWIN was nominated for Alderman of the First District; GEORGE STARR, for the Seventh; GILBERT J. BUTLER, for the Ninth, and General WM. HALL, for the Eleventh. The Conventions in the other Districts adjourned without making nominations. The Councilmanic Republican Convention in the Seventh Senatorial District nominated JOSEPH H. TOONE, HAMLIN BABCOCK, DANIEL TOWNSEND, WM. H. VALENTINE, J. ALLEN and J. G. MCADAMS. On Saturday night the Regulars made two nominations for Aldermen—JAMES CONNOLLY in the Eleventh and SAMUEL W. GALPIN in the Seventeenth District.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—During the past four months the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, has been closed for the purpose of making additions to the edifice. Two transepts have been added—each nineteen by fifty feet, and containing together sixty pews. Yesterday the building was dedicated. The principal part of the dedicatory services were confined to the morning. Bishop POTTER officiated, and preached a discourse founded on Luke, 2:37—"And she was a widow of about four score and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day." The Rev. Mr. HOWLAND read the opening service, Rev. Mr. LUDLUM the First Lesson, Rev. Mr. MARSHALL the Second Lesson, and the Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK the Litany. Immediately succeeding these exercises, the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Bishop POTTER read the Ante-Communion; the Rev. Mr. BUERAGE, of the Diocese of Quebec, the Epistle; and the Rev. Mr. ROLLET, of the Diocese of Montreal, the Gospel. Bishop POTTER, aided by the two clergymen of the church, the Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, and the Rev. G. I. GEER, officiated at the Communion Service. In the afternoon, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, preached from Nehemiah 2:20: "Then answered I them and said unto them, the God of Heaven he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build." The character and theme of both sermons are sufficiently indicated by the reputation of the preachers and the texts selected. Both were practical discourses, earnestly inculcating the duty of Christian living. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, by request, repeated his sermon on "Congregational Music." It is an interesting fact that ten years ago, when the Rev. Mr. HOWLAND first entered upon his labors, the church embraced but 20 members. Now it numbers 300, and the edifice has twice been enlarged.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 385 deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, as follows: Men, 84; women, 78; boys, 112; girls, 111. Increase over the previous week, 24. Increase over the week ending Nov. 14, 1857, 3. The principal causes of death were: Albuminaria and Bright's disease, 5; apoplexy, 7; bronchitis, 8; burned or scalded, 3; cancer of the stomach, 5; casualties, 3; congestion of the brain, 3; congestion of the lungs, 11; consumption, 59; convulsions, infantile, 27; convulsions, puerperal, 11; debility, infantile, 8; diarrhœa, 6; dropsy, 4; dropsy in the chest, 4; dropsy in the head, 10; drowned, 4; dysentery, 6; enlargement of the heart, 3; scarlet fever, 7; typhoid fever, 9; diseases of the heart, 9; whooping-cough, 8; inflammation of the bowels, 76; inflammation of the lungs, 21; marasmus, adult, 2; marasmus, infantile, 28; old age, 3; premature birth, 9; scrofula, 4; stillborn, 26. There were 14 deaths from violent causes. The nativity table gives 246 natives of the United States, 74 of Ireland, 42 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of France, 4 of Scotland, 3 of Prussia, and the balance of various foreign countries.

COLLECTION FOR THE WIDOW OF THE REV. FREDERICK CROWE.—At the First Baptist Church in Broome-street yesterday morning, at the close of the services which usually precede the sermon, the Rev. A. K. NOTT, the Pastor, arose and stated that a collection would be taken up for the destitute widow of the Rev. FREDERICK CROWE, the martyr missionary who was banished from Central Spanish America for circulating the Holy Scriptures, and died in this City on the 7th ult. Mr. CROWE, as his dying request, asked that the Bible Union would see that his wife was protected and tenderly cared for, and that she should receive an English education, and be prepared, if God's providence should open the way, to return again to do good in her native land. The members of this church have already exerted themselves on behalf of Mrs. CROWE, have clothed her and promised to do all in their power for her future comfort. Over $100 was collected in the church yesterday morning. The pastor preached a very impressive sermon on the gentleness of Jesus, as manifested in all His dealings with those who were distressed, with little children, with those who loved Him, and even with those who hated and crucified him, and for whose forgiveness He offered up His last prayer. Terrible would be the doom of those who failed to listen to His teachings, but still more terrible would it be to hear one who was all gentleness pronounce it. The church was very full and the sermon was listened to attentively.

A CORRECTION.—In the papers concerning the indictment of the members of the Common Council for misdemeanor, in having granted the perpetual lease of some land to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the name of ISAAC O. BARKER has been published as among the parties thus impeached. This is a mistake. Mr. BARKER was not a member of the City Government in any department at that time, and is in no way concerned in the proceedings pending against the members of the Common Council.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—At about 11¾ A. M., on Saturday, as the yawl belonging to the pilot boat *Edmund Blunt* was approaching the shore near Pier No. 2 East River, the Hamilton-avenue Ferry Boat *Montauk* came suddenly upon the boat and capsized it. There were two men in the boat, both of whom were rescued—one was clinging to the braces of the steamboat—a Mr. JOHN HAYES and PATRICK KELLEY, Whitehall boatmen.

COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual elections in this Society took place on Wednesday evening, with the following result: President, J. F. GRAY, M. D.; Vice-President, B. F. JOSLIN, Sen., M. D.; Secretary, E. M. KELLOGG, M. D.; Treasurer, B. F. JOSLIN, Jr., M. D. Censors—G. E. BELCHER, M. D.; J. C. PETERS, M. D.; R. G. PERKINS, M. D.; E. GUERNSEY, M. D.; B. F. BOWERS, M. D.

A DINNER FOR THE POOR.—The House of Industry at the Five Points has been for seven years past feeding and clothing the poor children of that locality, and at the present time is giving between 4,000 and 5,000 meals per week to the special objects of its care. Any day in the week may be seen nearly three hundred at the dinner-table of the House. It is now proposed, according to the custom of the Institution, to give an extra Feast on Thanksgiving Day to the children of the family and schools connected with the establishment. All interested in the Mission Work are invited to participate in the exercises. Friends of the Institution who have Provisions, Clothing, or any other article which they are disposed to give in aid of this object are requested to send them, addressed either to B. R. BARLOW or L. M. PEASE, House of Industry, Nos. 155, 157, 159 Worth-street, as there are *two* Mission Houses at the Five Points.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the Report of the New-York Hospital for the week ending Nov. 12, it appears that from Nov. 5 to Nov. 12 there were admitted 32 surgical and 19 medical cases; 43 persons were discharged or cured, and 4 died within the same period; and there were remaining in the Hospital on the 12th a total of 130 surgical and 83 medical cases, of which 185 were males and 28 were females.

SUICIDE.—HENRY VULTEY, a German butcher, whose residence and place of business was No. 133 Troy-street, committed suicide yesterday, by stabbing himself with a butcher-knife. Such was the force of the deadly thurst, that the knife penetrated the heart, producing instant death. He leaves a wife and four children. The inquest will be held to-day.

Mr. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway, has made arrangements for the exhibition of RUBENS' picture of the "Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," which has recently attracted so much attention in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER MAN MISSING.—Mr. CHARLES CHILD, first mate of the ship *Empire State*, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, has been missing since the 2d inst. When last seen he was standing on the end of above pier. He is supposed to have been drowned.

The remnants of the late Crystal Palace will be sold on to-morrow. These remnants consist chiefly of 1,800 tons of wrought and cast iron. *Sic transit.*

FIRES.—The dwelling-house of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 521 Sixth-avenue, caught fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in the second story, and before it was extinguished caused a damage of $500 to the furniture and building. No insurance.

At 6 P. M., Saturday, a fire caught among some sheds rear of No. 297 Lewis-street. The damage was trifling.

RACKET MATCH—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA VS. NEW-YORK.—To-morrow is the day appointed for the commencement of this match, at the Racket Court of the Gymnasium Club, in Thirteenth-street. The Provinces will be represented by Mr. A. LOWERY, a player of great reputation. His antagonist is a member of the New-York Club. Play to commence at 12 o'clock. In order to guard against the admission of those who are not members of the Club, tickets of admission will be issued to members, who are requested to obtain them in the meantime from the steward.

Police Reports.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TWO SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.—An entirely novel case was presented for magisterial adjudication on Saturday, before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court. Two young ladies, a Miss Gildersleeve and a Miss Inness, appeared as rival contestants for the Principalship of Primary School No. 37, in Norfolk-street. For several months Miss Gildersleeve has enjoyed undisturbed sway over the school, has given general satisfaction, and has advanced her pupils as far as could be reasonably expected during the period she has been in charge.

Miss Gildersleeve was regularly appointed by the Board of Trustees, but some time afterwards they repented of their action and voted to oust her and put Miss Inness in her place. Miss Inness was notified of her appointment, and hurried to the scene of her expected labors. Like Street-Commissioner Devlin, Miss Gildersleeve refused to vacate.

Miss Inness, like the unflinching Mr. Conover, determined to get the keys and sceptre in her own hands. A scene ensued, disorderly, of course, as school-room scenes usually are, but this was a particular scene marked with particular disorder. Miss Gildersleeve gave her orders; Miss Inniss issued her commands; and the bewildered pupils were at a loss which to obey. If they obeyed the one, they were afraid of being whipped by the other. This disputatious struggle of the ambitious female rivals excited such provoking comment that the Trustees were compelled to end the battle.

Mr. John Vance, one of the Trustees, who favored the appointment of Miss Inness, made a complaint, on Saturday, against Miss Gildersleeve, charging her with "making a noise, and disturbing, and thrusting herself inside of the School-house No. 37, and taking charge of the same, she having been removed therefrom by the Board of School Officers." Miss Gildersleeve was present, accompanied by counsel and a coterie of friends. Miss Inness was also present. With her were friends and a legal counselor. As usual, the opposing counsel had much to say, and said that much with vehement earnestness. Mr. Vance gave testimony adverse to Miss Gildersleeve, in substantiation of his complaint. He claimed that Miss Gildersleeve had been legally discharged from her position as teacher. On behalf of Miss Gildersleeve it was insisted she was the rightful teacher. So the case stands. The magistrate stated that he would give his decision this morning. It is probable that Miss Inness will be kept in possession while Miss Gildersleeve will be recompensed for her abrupt dismissal.

VICTIMIZING MERCHANTS BY THE WHOLESALE—The Police records, for several weeks past, have announced repeated instances of merchants being swindled by bills upon the Warbeck Bank, of De Soto, Nebraska—an institution which never existed. The bills have been thrust upon the merchants, and they have been made the unwilling victims. Parties have ordered goods, directing them to be sent to certain places. The goods were sent accordingly, and a smart young man would always be on hand, receive them and make payment in the Warbeck bills, which the ignorant errand boy would take, thinking them genuine representations of specie. Scores of merchants have been victimized by this process. The frequency of the complaints at the Police Headquarters induced Captain Walling to detail detective Officers Slowey and De Voe to hunt up the sharpers. They have been a full month on the look out, and on Saturday succeeded in arresting the supposed leaders in the swindling operations. The prisoners give their names as George Hensell, Andrew Rogerson, Thomas C. Maddington and George Graves, and are locked up at the Police Headquarters to await identification. They are all young men, flourish shiny beavers, flashy cravats, vests with huge checks, patents, and mammoth watch chains.

UNPLEASANT CHECK FOR A YOUNG ACTOR.—Charles Foster is a young actor, and has played "walking gentleman" at some of the minor City theatres. Trusting more to the blandishments of his "shape" than to those of his intellect, he did not succeed in stepping higher than the initiatory stepping-stone to Forrestonian fame. His limited performances on the boards were requited with limited pecuniary recompense—barely sufficing to pay his board-bill and washwoman. It was humiliating and disgraceful. His delineations of dramatic characters being unappreciated, he determined upon a delineation of chirographical characters. He commenced with signing the names of PIERSON & CARROLL to a check for $1,200, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank. He made his *debut* on Saturday in his new character, presented himself before the gas light at the bank, bowed to the paying teller; offered the check and looked for a shower of golden dollars with as much surety as he had previously looked for showers of applause. It was a futile look—he failed to make a "hit." Perceiving his failure, he rushed out of the bank and darted up Broadway, giving for a time a vigorous and moving personation of a running gentleman. He was pursued by an officer, captured, taken before Justice WELSH and consigned to the Tombs—not of the Capulets, but the so-called halls of Justice—for trial.

ESCAPE OF THREE BURGLARS AND NARROW ESCAPE OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer Garthwaite, of the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, discovered three men trying to effect a burglarious entrance into the store of Wm. Bartholomew, No. 189½ Sixth-avenue. A sense of official duty impelled the officer to protect the goods of Mr. Bartholomew against such nocturnal poachers. He went in among them with his club, and they resented. One of the burglars used a dirk knife, but Garthwaite warded off the thrusts with his club, and escaped any serious injury, two slight cuts in the arm comprising the extent of his wounds. Being three to one, the burglars escaped. The officer, instead of scorching their coats, after the manner of Policeman Carnes, discharged his revolver at them after they had run too far to make the shooting of any service. He saw enough of the parties to be able to identify them, and entertains hopes of getting on their track and arresting them.

A PURLOINER AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—For some time past Peck Brothers, wholesale silk and fancy-goods dealers, No. 61 Chambers-street, have missed goods from their store. Failing to inculpate any of the *attachés* of the store in the larcenies, the firm became satisfied that the pilferer was some outside party. Assiduous watchfulness finally developed the fact that a boy, 15 years old, was the purloiner, and that he was instigated to the commission of the robbery by an unworthy fancy-goods dealer, named John Isador, whose place of business is at No. 119½ Division-street. Isador's store was searched, and uncut pieces of silk, embroideries, laces, and other goods were found belonging to Peck Brothers. Isador was arrested and committed for trial. The boy, who gave his name as George Williams, was detained as a witness.

BOYS SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Four boys, from ten to twelve years of age, named Daniel McClaffley, Wm. Lemhon, Andrew McAuliff and Frederick Heines, were on Saturday sent by Justice STEERS to the House of Refuge for burglary. They have been living a vagabondish and thievish life for some time, their lodging-place being in an old shed attached to a stove-manufactory at the corner of Rutgers and South streets. From here they sallied out at night on predatory excursions. They made their last foray upon the dwelling-house of Peter V. Kleindt, No. 239 Division-street, stole a watch worth $30, and sold it for less than one-eighth its value to John O'Conner, junk-dealer, at No. 450 Water-street. O'Conner was committed to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

STABBING ON SHIPBOARD.—Samuel Reynolds, a sailor, belonging to the ship *Bernard*, just arrived from Leghorn, on Saturday morning stabbed George Miller, the second mate of the vessel, the weapon being a sheath knife, and the wound dangerous. Reynolds refused to comply with an order of the mate. He was remonstrated with by the officer, when he became enraged and rushed upon him, stabbing him in the right side. Miller was taken to the City Hospital and Reynolds was locked up in the City Prison to await the result of the former's injuries.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.—This venerable Society held its forty-third anniversary at Newtown, on Thursday last. The exercises were of decided interest. It was stated that the work, undertaken some two years since, of supplying the entire Island with the Bible, had been nearly completed, at a cost to the Society for books of about $3,700, of which $3,000 was furnished by GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq. Over 2,000 volumes have been circulated during the past year; 35 new life-members have been added, and $5,000 received into the Treasury, of which $1,800 was given by the American Bible Society. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq., during the meeting, announced that he had made another donation of $5,000 for the distribution of the Bible abroad.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Our neighbors in Brooklyn have reason to congratulate themselves on the success which has attended the establishment of their Mercantile Library Association. It is less than a year since the first subscription was made to this new institution, and only six months since it was opened to the public. It already has ten thousand well-selected volumes on its shelves—a complete catalogue of which has been published. Also, a Reading Room abundantly furnished with newspapers and periodical literature, twelve hundred active subscribers, and money in its treasury. The Directors of the Association have arranged a popular course of weekly lectures, which will be opened, according to the announcement in our advertising columns, to-morrow evening, by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston; and these lectures promise to be the fashionable entertainment of the coming Winter in Brooklyn.

Laborers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard—Note from the Hon. George Taylor.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Justice to others compels me to notice an article published in your issue of this morning, entitled "Politics in the Navy-yard." Your correspondent must have been grossly misled by some of the slander-mongers of the *Daily Eagle*. The story about the removal of Commodore KEARNEY and Capt. ROOTES is totally devoid of truth. I never called on Commodore KEARNEY with a list of laborers for his approval—never had such a conversation with him—had no reason to complain of his management of the Navy-yard—knew no cause of complaint against him, and never entertained an unkind feeling towards either of the detached officers. I was, and am still, ignorant of the reason that influenced the Department in making the changes.

It was reported at the time that the changes were made in order to prejudice my election, and because the detached officers were favorably disposed towards me. Now it suits the purposes of slander to connect me with their detachment, and it is done without the least regard to consistency. I regret to find your Brooklyn reporter engaged in giving publicity to stories so entirely devoid of truth, and so unjust to the distinguished head of the Navy Department. If the story involved no one but myself I would not trouble you with this correction, but it is due to others, and hence it is made.

Personally, I entertain the highest respect for Commodore KEARNEY and Captain ROOTES. Under their administration the "Yard" was managed with ability, and I believe to the entire satisfaction of the Department. Every available officer is now required for the service. This unusual demand has induced many changes, which otherwise would not have been made. Under these circumstances Com. KEARNEY has been ordered to a very important duty,—to a position always given to the distinguished veterans of the Navy. It is not true that Capt. ROOTES was ordered to Norfolk to inspect "old hulks." His ability and experience were required in the Ordnance Department, and certainly it is no reflection upon his skill and integrity to associate him with the gallant INGRAHAM. The election over, I had hoped that these slanderous attacks upon me would cease. It appears, however, that my defeat was not the only object in view.

You will much oblige me by correcting the error of your reporter, which, from his character, I think must have been unintentional.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. TAYLOR.

[We publish the above note from Mr. TAYLOR at his request. The only portion of our article which he contradicts is the statement that he called on Commodore KEARNEY with a list of laborers for his approval. He denies having ever done so or having ever had any conversation with him upon the subject. All we can say upon this point is that our information came directly from Com. KEARNEY himself, and we can only leave Mr. TAYLOR to settle the matter with him, as he can.—ED. TIMES.]

SOUTHERN CITIES HEALTHY.—The fever has disappeared from Charleston. The *Mercury* says: "Since the last two days of grey Wintry skies, with cold and bracing atmosphere, all apprehensions of yellow fever for friends coming to Charleston have disappeared. Fires are found in every house, and the most eminent physicians have given their unqualified professional opinions that it is perfectly safe for all to come, whether from the North, East, South or West,—from the mountains or the sea. While heartily congratulating our people that the end has at last come, we confidently invite strangers and unacclimated friends to visit us without fear—and at once." Of the condition of New-Orleans, the *Picayune* says: "Dullness and dreariness are banished from the levee. Everywhere there is activity and movement. Every spot is instinct with life. Enterprise rules the hour."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—Judge SCARBURGH yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of James B. Armstrong *vs.* The United States. The claim is for damages to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars for the performance by the Government of a contract with him for the transportation of Government supplies in 1855. The opinion of the Court is that the petitioner is entitled to relief, but the evidence on file is insufficient to enable them to determine the damages which he has sustained.—*Washington Star.*

For Diseased Throat or Lungs,
APPLY AND INHALE J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
50c. a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next the Hospital.

For Croup,
Take a few drops of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar on sugar, and apply Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Relief will be immediate. 50 cents a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

For Whooping Cough,
Give a few drops of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar on sugar, and apply Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Relief will be immediate, and the cough will soon disappear. 50 cents a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette
has an immense circulation in the United States, Canada and foreign countries, and is, therefore, unequaled as an advertising medium for the Trade. Advertisements should be sent to the office. No. 36 Beekman-st., by the 21st of the month.

Is the American Smoker a Periodical?—No, Sir. Is it a remedy for smoking chimneys? No. Is it a good thing? Yes. What is it good for? To keep your wife from scolding. Sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

600 Dozen best Scotch Wool Scarfs, 50 cents. Best English Scarfs, $1 50 and $2; Neck Ties, cheap; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $6. Retail at wholesale prices. S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Sleigh Bells
Will soon be tinkling.
Meantime select your
SLEIGH ROBES,
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Mercantile Library Association.—Members desirous of joining the classes in French are requested to meet for the purpose of organizing THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in class-room No. 17 Clinton Hall. C. H. WEIDNER, Chairman Class Committee.

Dazzling Specimens of French Taste.—The exquisite BONNETS for Fall and Winter.
And the graceful head-dresses and evening coiffures, at WILDE'S Millinery Rooms, No. 251 Broadway.

Men's Furnishing Goods at Retail, 5 per cent less than wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rogers & Raymond's
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends an immense variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equaled in attractiveness, within our recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

A. & G. A. Arnoux,
Invite attention to
NEW STYLE PLAID SCARFS,
Ordinary to Extra
HEAVY SILK UNDER-CLOTHING,
GENUINE SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH MERINO IN ALL QUALITIES,
Ranging from $1 upwards,
All which, as well as our assortment of Kid, Wool, Calf, Imitation do., Fur and Worsted Gloves and Gauntlets, we offer at reasonable prices.
No. 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Parties furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,
are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Beware of Burglars!!!!
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Elegant Hats for $1 50 and $3, Fall Styles, at LOVEJOY'S Hat Store, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

MARRIED.

WHITTLESEY—PEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Pendleton, M. B. WHITTLESEY to CATHARINE E., daughter of John A. Peal, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRIGGS—BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., assisted by the bride's father, S. C. GRIGGS, M. D., of West Killingly, Conn., to Miss HARRIET, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Backus, of Brooklyn.

FOWLER—LOTHROP.—In Alleghany City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. C. E. P. Swift, D. D., FREDERIC R. FOWLER, of New-York, to ANNIE B., daughter of Sylvanus Lothrop, Esq.

DIED.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEO. W. MCCREADY, an old inhabitant of this City, in the 81st year of his age. Also, on Sunday, Nov. 14, his son, GEO. W. MCCREADY, Jr., in the 45d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from their former residence, No. 73 Spring-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GAHAGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, after a short but severe illness, FRANK T., son of Francis K. and Mary E. Gahagan, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from No. 166 East 21st-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CARTMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, RICHARD BAKER CARTMAN, aged 43 years, 10 months and 13 days.

His funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 447 2d-av. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Oh, 'tis sad to muse and reckon—
Oh, 'tis vain, 'tis vain to weep;
Tears of mine can never wake him
From his cold and silent sleep.

Poughkeepsie and Western papers please copy.

FORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, of disease of the brain, HARRY L., son of Henry J. and Sarah M. Ford, aged 2 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 320 4th-st., at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Monday.)

Staffordshire (Eng.) *Advertiser* please copy.

CONNER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, Mrs. SUSAN E. CONNER, of Natchez, in the 52d year of her age.

HOYT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, JAMES I. HOYT, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks',) on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, after a short illness, Mrs. HULDAH PATTERSON, widow of the late James Patterson, in the 75th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 328 Bleecker-st.

NEARY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at the Howard House, THOMAS J. NEARY, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MONTBELLIER.—On Sunday, Nov. 14, LOUISE MARIE, daughter of ALEXT. and Louise Montpellier, aged 5 years and 6 months.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, ANNA LOUISE, only daughter of Le Grand and Ann Louisa Lockwood, aged 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. New-Haven Railroad train leaves at 12:46.

PENDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M., very suddenly, with disease of the heart, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. P. Burritt, No. 132 Union-st., South Brooklyn, Col. STANTON PENDLETON, aged about 60 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment, on Monday next.

HUTCHINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 13, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Rushmore G. Hutchins.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock. Services at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., at 2½ o'clock.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM SPENCER, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in East Warren-st., fourth door west of Vanderbilt-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 11 A. M.

San Francisco papers please copy.

THAYENDANEGEA:
BRANDT, THE MOHAWK EAGLE.
NED BUNTLINE'S NEW INDIAN TALE
ENTITLED
THAYENDANEGEA.
THE SCOURGE:
OR, THE WAR EAGLE OF THE MOHAWKS!
WILL BE READY
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
AT DAYLIGHT NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR NOVEMBER.
Price 25 cents.
CONTAINING NEARLY 100 NEW TABLES NOT IN THE FIRST EDITION.
From the Boston Journal.
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise, as to go a journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

E. W. BURR,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER, No. 573 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Will open for exhibition and sale at his salesroom, on the 15th November, a rich and entire, new and extensive assortment of fine jewelry of the latest Paris styles, consisting of diamond, ruby, emerald, stone cameo, pearl enameled and other fine goods of his own manufacturing, which he offers at retail at the lowest wholesale prices. Sterling silverware, also the celebrated Nardin watches constantly on hand.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and weak stomach is Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. They purify the taste, give clearness to the mind, and tone to the system. They need no praise when known. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Agents.

R. M. R.
NO MORE PAIN.
NO MORE SICKNESS,
NO MORE RHUEMATISM,
OR WEAKNESS OF THE JO

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 375 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.

LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.

CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
Children's and misses' cloaks will be opened on Monday, Nov. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 375 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS.
REMOVAL TO HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 Broadway,
Near Thompson's and Taylor's.
Having purchased the bankrupt stock from the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, at a large discount from the cost in Paris,
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS,
Of his own well-known manufacture, will be exhibited this week and during the season,
At strictly moderate prices.
RICH BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With superb croché fringes, at $16, $18 and $20.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS AT $12 AND $14.
EXQUISITE VERY HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
Superlatively trimmed, at $25, $28 and $30.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS,
Richest Lyons velvet, at $40 to $50.
VERY COSTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
At $70 to $120.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Our circular for this week shows
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
On our entire stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
We quote,
2,000 yards rich Plaid Silks at 56 cents per yard.
1,000 Rich Broche Long Shawls at $8.
500 Rich Broche Square Shawls at $5.
800 Magic Wool Shawls at $7.
1,000 Wool Plaid Long Shawls at $5.
500 Wool Plaid Square Shawls at $2 50.
800 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks at $8 to $10.
1,500 Fine Beaver Raglans at $5 to $8.
For further quotations, visit
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
WHITE & BIRD
Will make it an inducement to those who wish to purchase
LADIES' OR GENTS' FURS.
Every article warranted as represented, or
NO SALE.
SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND STONE MARTEN, FITCH, FRENCH MINK. Also of the lower grades made in the best manner of all the different shapes. Remember these
$15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,
Large half cape, muff and cuffs, for only $15. Our motto—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane,
corner Nassau-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, NOV. 15,
800 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $5, reduced from $7
200 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $6, reduced from $8
300 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $8, reduced from $10
ALSO,
75 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14
150 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30
The above goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal, corner of Mercer.

PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, AND WILL
Be opened on Monday, Nov. 15,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP,
1,000 pieces Foil de Chevre, entirely new Winter styles, for ladies' dresses, at 20 cents per yard—worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces very choice styles, do., do., for ladies' dresses, at 25 cents per yard—worth 37½.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

800 PIECES ADDITIONAL
OF VERY CHOICE DESIGNS
PRINTED DE LAINES,
At 12½ and 18¾ cents,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
In rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety. Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
In Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER
Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Woolen goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer another
LARGE LOT, AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
FROM $3 TO $15 PER PAIR.
We would call the attention of Hotel-keepers to the ABOVE GOODS,
as they are 50 per cent. under price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles.
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles.
Opened this morning.
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

POPULAR TRADE IN GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15, a large assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WINTER GLOVES,
CLOTH, LISLE THREAD, PLUSH LINED,
&c., &c.,
At 25 cents per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are now offering
AT RETAIL,
A full and complete stock of the following goods, at a considerable reduction, viz:
SHAWLS, SILKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
VALENTIAS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.

CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS,
FROM AUCTION.
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 75 cents, worth $1 10.
280 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 85 cents, worth $1 20.
350 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS,
The stock of an importer relinquishing business, bought much under cost of importation;
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully solicited to examine this stock before purchasing, and compare the prices with those asked at other houses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

355 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON
RICH ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 50 cents reduced to 37½ cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 65 cents reduced to 50 cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 90 cents reduced to 65 cents.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 375 Broadway.
Large additions will be made on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
TO OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW ARRIVALS OF
PARIS BONNETS.
NOVELTIES in Bonnets of our own manufacture.
NEW RIBBONS,
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, OSTRICH and other PLUMES and FEATHERS, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 375 Broadway.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Their entire stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
THE NEW PERSIAN ROBE,
Lately introduced in Paris,
acknowledged to be the Robe of the season.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS at $1, worth $1 50,
NEW PATTERNS,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS
AT RETAIL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15,
300 pairs LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair,
Bought at a great sacrifice on the original cost.
355 BROADWAY.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
Cheaper than ever before offered,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE JEFFERSON MARKET.
C. G. HOOK,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK and INTEREST
OF
W. S. BOND,
He will REOPEN the ABOVE PREMISES
On Monday, the 5th of November,
With a CHOICE AND NEW STOCK
OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS
OF FIRST CLASS FAMILY TRADE.
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES,
AND QUILTS,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
IN EVERY DESIRABLE VARIETY,
C. G. H., in again resuming the retail trade, solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers, as well as the public generally, assuring them of his constant endeavors to offer for their approval none but the best of goods, and always at the lowest cash prices.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Having purchased the entire stock recently belonging to the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, of Paris, and on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
HE HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL STAND, NEXT DOOR TO THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S,
Where he is now prepared to exhibit
THE RICHEST STOCK OF FURS IN THE CITY,
All of which having to be converted into cash before the expiration of the present year, he can offer advantages not elsewhere obtainable.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES AND CARDINALS,
HANDSOME DARK MINK RAGLANS,
ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA CAPES,
TIPPETS, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
THE VERY FINEST GOODS.
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

NEW GOODS,
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
Will be opened on Monday, the 25th inst., consisting of
BLACK HENRIETTA,
MALTESE, TEXANA and BARATHEA CLOTHS,
Very desirable goods, being all wool and seasonable texture.
Also, one case of
FRENCH MERINO PLAIDS—VERY CHOICE,
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
Observe!—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

GENIN'S
OPENING EXPOSITION
of
PARIS MANUFACTURED
Rich Velvet and Cloth
WINTER MANTILLAS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
Exceeds in beauty and variety,
As well as in extent,
All former displays
At this establishment.
THE PRICES
Will be found unusually
MODERATE.
GENIN'S NEW MANTILLA ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15,
200 PIECES CHALLY BAYADERE,
(purchased at auction,)
1s. 6d. per yard.
300 PIECES IMPERIAL OPERA CLOTHS,
25 cents per yard.
A large assortment,
ALL WOOL, BAYADERE PLAIDS,
3s. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
All the leading styles, in
Fine Ladies' Cloth, all colors, from $3 50 to $5 50,
Heavy Castor Cloth do., do., do., $4 50 to $6 75,
Heavy Beaver, all colors, at $5 to $8.
Superior Ribbed French Beaver, do., do., do., $6 to $9.
Also, Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
BENSON & WILSON invite attention to their Lyons Velvet Cloaks, $35 and $46. The best $12 Raglans in the City. Also, the Piccolomini Opera Sack.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 31; 15 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 5 springs for $8 per dozen: 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FERMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHE TRIMMINGS.
From $10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade,
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the last st Paris styles of
Ladies and Misses
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper.
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

2,000 BEAUTIFUL
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINE
ROBES A LEZ,
In various styles,
Reduced to $9,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

RICH PARIS RIBBONS.
ENTIRE IMPORTATION
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

WINTER SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY
Stellas, Broche, Cashmere, Plaid Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MISSES' COLLARS, FROM AUCTION.
A lot of Misses' Collars,
At 25 cents and 37½ cents, worth double the money.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Also a lot of Scalloped Handerchiefs,
At very low prices.

NEW CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have made large additions to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
including the latest Paris novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on exhibition
A Splendid Stock of Real India Camels'-Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including large purchases lately made greatly below former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

6-4 FRENCH MERINOES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov 15.
200 pieces ALL WOOL PARIS QUALITY MERINOES,
60c. per yard and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their stock of Rich Brocade Silks, Double Skirts and Two-Flounced
SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
Received per recent steamers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Just received from Auction.
1 bale 10-4 Family Blankets, at $2 75, worth $4.
1 bale 11-4 Super Quilts, at $3 50, worth $4 50.
1 bale 12-4 English all wool superfine Quilts, at $4, worth $5 75.
For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B. Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15, a large and beautiful assortment of Printed Cashmere Robes de Chambre.
Prices $8 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 Pairs Richly Embroidered Sleeves, 50 cts. per pair.
1,000 Richly Embroidered Sets, $1 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $18 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

MR. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites attention to her complete and elegant assortment of Paris Winter millinery, of the latest modes; also, misses' bonnets, head-dresses, coiffures, &c., all of which for richness, elegance and lowness of price cannot be excelled. N. B.—The balance of rich Fall bonnets will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of French Merinos, Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Crash Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Sheeting, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—10,000 OLD extension skirts wanted, in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S skirt manufactory, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. All kinds of ladies' skirts made to order, on the shortest notice. N. B.—Private dressing-room, where ladies can change, and have skirts fitted to suit.

PERSONAL.

BLANCHE.—I WAS AT THE ACADEMY ON FRIday, from 11 to 1 o'clock. ADA.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

FRENCH GOLD PENS.
VEST-POCKET METALLIC MEMORANDUMS.
RODGERS' PEN-KNIVES.
Every description of stationery of the very best kinds, at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 803 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds: was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID SLATE and marble-bed tables, for $220 and $260. Everything complete. Second-hand tables to let and for sale Do not pay double price for the patent humbug cushions.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

A. T. VERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE Celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

THE LAFAYETTE (INDIANA) COURIER will pay cash for a good second-hand Taylor or Hoe Press. Platten 46 by 29 inches.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugarate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just as soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
Real Russian and Hudson's Bay SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15, At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD READ IT.
CHRISTIAN RECREATION AND UNCHRISTIAN AMUSEMENT,
An excellent Discourse by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, is now beautifully printed in the first number of *The Pulpit and Rostrum*. Price, 10 cents.
E. D. BARKER, Publisher,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"I'M WITH THEE STILL;" ballad; words written on the death of Lizzie, by Mrs. A. M. Edmonds; first published in the *Mother's Journal*; music by Augustus Cull. "The Wilds of the West;" "Kind Words Can Never Die;" "The Angels Told Me So;" "Give Me Back My Mountain Home;" "Thoughts of God," and "Ode to Liberty." Price, 25 cents each, mailed free. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.
POPULAR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"The Piccolomini Polka," with beautiful vignette of M'lle Piccolomini. Price, 35 cents. "Palace Garden, or Singing-Bird Polka," with vignette. 40 cents. Both by Thomas Baker. "The Swinging Schottische," with vignette, 25 cents, and the "Very Last Varsovianna," 25 cents; both by Augustus Cull. Beautiful vignette of M'lle Piccolomini. Price, 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL Music Book, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, contains 73 tunes and hymns, being the best selection ever published; many of them new and very beautiful. They are simply and carefully arranged for one, two or four voices, and for piano, organ or melodeon. This book contains Anniversary Books Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces. Price, 8 cents, single; $8 per hundred.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO SELL THE SPLENDID new Engraving (26 by 36) showing a Bird's-eye View of New-York City, with a large and graphic representation of the Crystal Palace Burning in the foreground. Specimens mailed free for $1—one of the cheapest pictures ever published at the price. A liberal discount to agents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men will take place on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House.
Tickets can be procured of the Stewards.
S. C. FOSTER, C. D. SMITH,
S. T. HUBBARD, T. M. MARKOE,
J. R. VAN KLEEK, J. W. CORSON,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHANFRAU Batallion are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Chanfrau's Café, No. 65 Barclay-st. The Batallion will assemble at the house above-named on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for parade. By order of JAMES L. WAUGH, Commandant.
J. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 126th-st. and 3d-av. Members are requested to be punctual. JACOB FISHER, Pres't.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, P. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHALER, Recording Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—AS AGENTS FOR SELLING a popular work that pays from one to three dollars per day. A good opportunity for respectable ladies in search of employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A BOY, TO GO ERRANDS AND DO light office work; he must be able to read and write, and be of respectable parents. Salary first year $50. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 237 Broadway, Broadway Bank Building, Room No. 16.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE OPERATOR ON Singer's Sewing Machine to make coat facings. Wages $6 per week. Apply at No. 73 Division-st., room No. 16.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL OF good moral character and industrious habits, to do the chamberwork and sewing in a small family. Apply at No. 73 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; SHE MUST UNDERstand fluting, and bring good references. Call at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.	
Mess Pork, $17 50.	
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.	
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.	

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French and English cooking; understands cooking all kinds of game and soups, and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 6th st.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be found a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the

BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD, For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. H. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 44th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3¼ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, between 10th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. A front parlor and bedroom partially furnished, with sleeping accommodations for servant, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, where home comforts can be enjoyed. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address CARTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, and independent in circumstances, desires board and one or two well-furnished rooms, with a genteel private family; would prefer being the only boarder. Address A L. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four rooms to spare. None but temperate genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 24th-st. near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANO-MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano-Forte for sale, richly finished with round corners, scalloped keys, fluted legs, handsome serpentine work, bevel top, carved pedal, richly inlaid, beautifully lined with satinwood and white holly, grand diagonal bar, arch brace, circular scale, rich, brilliant tone, nearly new, celebrated City maker, and written warrantee for two years; is without spot or blemish, and is a gem. Price, $225; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 86 West 47th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., (cottage house,) day or evening, this week.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of double and single round corners, carved and plain legs, with McDonald's celebrated "Diaphonic" improvement, at the wholesale factory prices this week. Apply at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME ⅞ GRAND Piano; has not been six months from the manufactory; warranted in every particular. Price $400. Can be seen at my residence, first house in President east of Court st., South Brooklyn. WM. H. CRANE.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,) manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st.; No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 98 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

$25 REWARD.—MRS. DEKER, THE WIDOW of Mr. Charles Deker, offers to any eye witness, who saw and can recollect the number of the stage, or either of the two stages where her late husband was injured, on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Broadway and Duane-st., the above reward. Report at No. 63 Duane-st. MRS. C. DEKER.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR SALE.—SIX years, from 1853 to the present time. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th st., between 10ist., 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots 105th-st. and 5th-av. and 115th-st. and 5th av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 5 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF THE four neatly-built and well-furnished, two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar, brick cottage houses, situated on the west side of Classon-av., about 200 feet north from the Fulton-av. city railroad; the location is good and terms easy; one with two lots. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, on Washington-av., fifth house north from Gates-av.

HOUSE TO LET—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greene-av., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. HDUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 6th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—VERY LOW, AND POSSESSION IMMEdiately, the convenient and pleasantly-located 3-story brick house No. 9 Laight-st., directly fronting Canal st., having fine large yard and the modern conveniences. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $9,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREE, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in a residence. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THAT HANDSOME BROWNstone front house No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway; has all the modern improvements; a part of the furniture for sale, if required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—POSSESSION NOW—RENT $300—A new snug house, gas range, &c., convenient to the cars and only 15 minutes' from the centre of business in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st., or Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 100 acres, in Westchester County, 4½ miles from Sing Sing, 1½ miles from Croton Lake; good house, plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. For particulars, address J. S. CORNELL, Mount Bieco, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, No. 737 8th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, and kitchen; gas in each room; all in best order; rent $175 per annum. Apply to
J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYS, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY EVANS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVEst., suitable for an extensive boarding house hotel, or two families. Also, No. 11 Perry-st., with stable. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family; contains all the modern improvements; in a good location. Apply at No. 309 East 10th-st.; rent $25 per month.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts., engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO THE BUSINESS FRATERNITY OF New-York.—Should this attract the attention of any business man in this City, who is ambitious still to accumulate, he can have everything but money from a gentleman whose energy never tires, whose confidence can never be approached, and trust-worthy under any trial; with extensive business experience, middle-aged, a perfect knowledge of mankind, and resides in this City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 113, *Times* Office, for three days.

$2,500 WANTED FOR A SAFE AND profitable manufacturing business, for the use of which will be given 20 per cent. per annum, and perfect satisfaction in regard to safety of the investment; For character of business, reference can be had of our best merchants. An unusual opportunity is here offered for a large interest, free from risk. For interview, address, confidentially, SECURITY, Box No. 883 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO INVEST.—Wanted, a sufficient amount to take up an incumbrance, and on some real estate in the vicinity of the New-Bowery, and to erect a large store or stores on the same. The subscriber is desirous to commence at once. The store will cost probably $10,000 to $12,000. Address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office. The building thereon now yields 30 per cent.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house known as No. 303 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME MAN WITH capital to join the advertiser in the manufacture and bringing before the public a very saleable article. For further particulars, apply to H. C. GROUT, No. 3 Bond-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURchase a stock of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, for cash, at a low rate. Address Y. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 71 Wall-st.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADway, proprietors of Ball's Patent Rest Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their Auction Room, No. 186 Broadway,
A large assortment of foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting in part of
Cast steel and iron shovels, German lamps graining knives, sh p scrapers, chisel handles, table cutlery, cotton hooks, pocket knives, hand-saws, razors, boring machines, curry combs, carvers, coal shovels, tacks, files, bolts, screws, shears, locks, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
A large assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, fancy soap, watches, jewelry, powder horns, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Musical Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy Alcala and Moreo, the Hunter and Leopard, Rome and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parisian groups and statuettes of Christ and His disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated China vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks; Bohemian glass ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost. Also, a solid sterling silver tea set.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Elegant new and second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising an elegant rosewood piano-forte with pearl keys, cost $1,000; elegant French-plate mirrors, velvet tapestry carpets, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, brocated, plush and hair cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror-backs and doors; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, oak and enamelled chamber suites; Turkish and other easy chairs, sofas and lounges, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, book-cases, oak and black walnut extension tables, buffets, dining-room and library chairs, mahogany and rosewood bookstands, what nots, &c., hair mattresses, mirrors, and a general assortment of other goods. Sale positive for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE, THIS DAY, (MONDAY.)—Large and peremptory auction sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
PARLORS.
Contain rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocatelle; elegant rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, inlaid plate, set with pearl; real pearl and piano stool together with a rich embroidered cloth cover; also three solid rosewood tables, with marble tops; rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c.; bronze and Washington clocks, elegant China vases and Parian marble ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, a variety of rich oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also, velvet and tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Rich tapestry carpet, solid oak extension table, cruby and crystal glassware, wines, champagnes tumblers, decanters, rich China tea sets, cake baskets, ivory-handled knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, the whole contents of six elegantly furnished bedrooms, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., the entire stock of one of our first looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturers, consisting of 150 French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of every size and pattern, in richly-ornamented gilt frames, together with 200 oil-paintings of modern and European artists, pastel paintings—many of which are of rare merit. The entire stock, finished and unfinished, will positively be sold. Persons desirous of purchasing should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., to the trade and others, a large invoice of French manufactured Gutta Percha Goods, in every variety, to be sold without reserve, to pay advances, consisting of camp blankets, piano covers, office coats, London capes, sacks, circulars, capes, Raglans, leggings, bags, reefing jackets, navy pants, Proctor McIntosh overalls, silesia goods, clothing bags, and other goods in great variety, all of which are fresh made by one of our first manufacturers, and will be positively sold without reserve. They can be seen on the morning of sale with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DOCK AND WATER PRIVILEGES—PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable wharf at the foot of 91st-st., between Avenue A and the East River, embracing a front of 208 feet 4 inches. There is a bulkhead of 195 feet 9 inches, at which the river trade of Yorkville and neighborhood is transacted. The eddies of Hell-gate Sound make this the safest and best dock property up town. The plot comprises 10 lots and 15-100. Terms easy. Title perfect. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN FISKBLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—JNO. FISKBLATT, Auctioneer, Office No. 100 Maiden-lane, will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday) at the private residence, No. 70 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., a catalogue of rich parlor suites, etageres, mirrors, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, lace curtains, clocks, carpets, rugs, &c., bureaus, bedsteads, waststands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, dining tables, china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass, silver-plated spoons, forks, castors, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, in the basement.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE AT CRYSTAL PALACE SQUARE OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, MACHINERY, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, November 16, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace Square, (by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,) the Iron, &c., saved from the late fire, consisting of about 2000 tons Cast and Wrought Iron, Lead Pipe, Gas Pipe, Tin Roofing, large Iron Frame, parts of Machinery, &c., &c. The sale will be peremptory for cash as per catalogue, and by the Weighmaster's returns. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Mahogany piano-forte, French-plate mirrors, velvet and three-ply carpets, cottage suits, feather beds, &c., &c. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, including several good velvet and other carpets, cottage suits, China glass ware, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, stoves, &c. Also balance of goods from Brooklyn sale. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WISCONSIN LANDS.—THE FOLLOWING described lands, in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SCHOOL LANDS.
1,900 acres in Chippewa County.
SELECTED STATE LANDS.
1,607 acres in Shawnaw County.
Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HESTER AND ALLEN STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, a valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Hester-st., 25 feet east of Allen-st., and extending through to the said street, forming an L. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st. WM. T. HORN, Referee, No. 67 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
NO. 55 HESTER-STREET.—REFEREE'S sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court.
The two-story frame dwelling-house, with brick front, No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. One half the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
D. HALL, Referee.
CHARLES B. HART, Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor suites, carpets, pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a general assortment of second-hand household furniture; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer—No. 73 William-st.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING out sales on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock each day. The roots are in splendid order, and worthy the attention of florists and others, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, iris, Jonquille, lilies, &c. Catalogues ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 60 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel household furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping. Rich carpets, parlor suites, beds and bedding, China, glass, stoves, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.—THE ONE-THIRD PORTION or interest of the mortgage in the barge Euxine, of New York, will be sold at public auction at pier No. 8 East River where said barge is now lying, under foreclosure of mortgage, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock M. Terms cash or approved securities.
ALFRED LEONARD, Mortgagee.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 189 West 36th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Warts, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 18 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
(1858)
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription, and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1854, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1856. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such excessive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED ON BOND or mortgage on real estate worth twice that sum in this City. Also, $2,000 on property in the country, a short distance from this City. Also, to lease or for sale a handsome farm at Far Rockaway, L. I., adjoins the farm of Horace F. Clark, Esq. Address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, or JOHN L. B. NORTON, on the farm.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 29th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 85 Wall-st.

$5,500 TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest, for a term of years, on productive real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MOR

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, has this story about Brigham Young: "Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking-house here recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus some $10,000, having been a confiding depositor to that extent, through the agency of the Territorial delegate who transacted his financial matters in this quarter. It seems, with all Brigham's devotion to Mormonism, he thought it as well to provide for a wet day elsewhere, and hence has been emulating the example of some other rulers, who made investments at a distance from the scene of threatened or impending revolution. In this instance, however, fate ruled adversely to the sensual speculator, and he has to mourn the loss of both principal and interest."

An event of curious character occurred recently on the Boulevards of Paris. Count Alton had booked a wager at the Jockey Club that he would walk blindfolded from the Bastille in a straight line to the Madeleine, a distance of four miles. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock in the night, when the line of Boulevard was deserted, and not a soul abroad, the members of the Club witnessed his start, and followed at a proper distance. He had a cane, and poked his way well enough till he came to the intersection of the Sebastopol Boulevard and that of Strasbourg. Here a solution of continuity occurring, and the footpath on either side falling to guide him, he hesitated, and losing the points of the compass, he blundered to the north, and arrived at the railway terminus, losing his bet, which was thirty thousand francs.

Another delicate question of difference is stated by a Paris correspondent to have occurred between Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, and the Pope. A personage of distinction in Parisian society lately married a young lady of rank connected with a distinguished family of the Faubourg St. Germain. At the end of some months the family of the lady solicited from Cardinal Morlot a dissolution of the religious tie, with which the Cardinal, pleading the obstacles opposed by the civil contract, refused to comply. The family appealed to the Pope, who wrote to the Archbishop to break the marriage. The Archbishop refuses compliance, and the matter lies there.

A very interesting "golden wedding" feast in Philadelphia is noticed by the *Bulletin*. The parties were married Nov. 8, 1808. Each of the company assembled on the 50th anniversary received a handsome card, on which were the photographs of the couple whose anniversary was celebrated, with a list of the guests in 1808 and those in 1858. On the reverse was printed the bill of fare for the evening.

Much curiosity is felt at Turin about the impending trial of Count Caccia, who is accused with Cavalier Prina, of extensive frauds and forgeries. Amongst other transactions they forged the name of the Duchess of Genoa to a document, by which they obtained 50,000 francs from the Count d'Harcourt, and it is expected that the Duchess will be a witness at the trial.

Professor Huntington has introduced a liturgy into Harvard College, which he reads to the exclusion of a sermon in the afternoon service on the Sabbath. It consists of an expurgated edition of the Episcopal Liturgy. The Litany is retained, except so much of it as contains the doctrine of the Trinity.

Week before last a man named Joshua King, a quack doctor, and a local preacher in the M. E. Church, (North,) living on Elk River, Nicholas County, Va., eloped with two grown daughters of Mr. Michael Griffith, leaving his wife and a large family in destitute circumstances.

Colonel and Major Burns, sons of the poet, have accepted the invitation of the Committee of the approaching festival in Glasgow. Samuel Lover, Esq., has intimated his acceptance of a similar invitation, although the *Tribune* killed him off some time ago.

The *Correspondancia Autografa*, a government publication at Madrid, contains the following singular announcement: "General Dulce, Captain-General of Catalonia, has been authorized by the Queen, in the kindest terms, to marry the Senora Treserva, who belongs to the best society of Barcelona."

Longfellow's new poem is a godsend to the Boston antiquarians. The papers teem with historica sketches of Puritan customs. The last point in dispute is treated in a communication in the Boston *Advertiser*. The query is, "Did Priscilla Mullins use a small spinning-wheel or a large one."

By the provisions of the will of the late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, among other bequests, was one to Dr. James Jackson of $500. The heirs, in sending him this amount, inclosed in a note a check for the additional sum of $5,000, as a token of their respect and esteem.

The Rev. Wm. C. French, of Ironton, Ohio, who is now, and has been the efficient and acceptable Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State for twelve years, has received and accepted a call to preach in Christ Church, Oberlin, Ohio.

The Unitarian Church in Harrison-avenue, Boston, recently under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Coolidge, has invited the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of the Hope Chapel, Liverpool, England, to become its minister.

The "silver wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Pratt, Jr., of Boston, was celebrated last week. "Father Taylor" was among the guests. The hosts were overwhelmed with presents.

Prince Metternich, who is now in Dresden, in company with his son, the Austrian Minister in that city, has visited the Marcolini Palace, in which, 43 years ago, he negotiated peace with the Emperor Napoleon I., and which is now an hospital.

Mr. Wm. J. Phillips, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, in Philadelphia, has left for Cuba, for the purpose of putting up a telegraph line for the use of the Governor-General.

Hiram Powers, the sculptor, who has resided at Florence for twenty years or more, is about to revisit the United States.

Casper Souder, Jr., of Philadelphia, is preparing a history of Chestnut-street in that city, giving an account of the buildings and their occupants.

Mr. Charles Mackay has been delivering his course of lectures on "The Poetry, Songs, and Song Writers of England and Scotland," at the Pavilion, Brighton, to but small audiences.

A nephew of Dr. Waagen, pupil of Professor Kiss, of Berlin, has gone to reside in London as a sculptor.

Herring's picture of "The Village Blacksmith" has been sold for $7,000.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has been lecturing in St. Louis, on "The Laws which govern us."

General Henry K. Oliver has been nominated for Mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is to espouse the Lady Adela Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex.

Explosion of a Metallic Coffin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article under the above caption, taken from the Chicago Press, having been published in your widely circulated journal, we deem it a duty to ourselves and the public to make an explanation.

We are the owners and manufacturers of the "*Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Case*," but having no customers where we supply in Chicago or vicinity, it could not have been a case of our manufacture, that, as was stated, "exploded;" but from the description given, we infer that it was a coffin made at the West, as an evasion of the Patent under which we manufacture, styled a "Casket," the top of which is made almost entirely of plate glass.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that from the very principle upon which our Patent Metallic Burial Case is constructed, such a thing as an explosion is impossible.

We could give many instances from among the many thousands of cases made and sold by us for the last six years, that have been submitted to the severest tests in the transportation of bodies, not only to and from distant parts of our country, but to Europe and the West Indies. Perhaps no more notable occasion or severer test was ever applied than in the case of the transportation of the remains of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, from Washington, during the hottest weather in July, with many delays, to their final resting place in Kentucky, which was done to the entire satisfaction of the Senate Committee who had the matter in charge, and whose certificate to that effect has been heretofore published.

We might cite hundreds of instances to the same purpose, but believing that with the explanation we have given above, the article which has been going the rounds, will not tend to decrease the confidence hitherto bestowed by the public upon the Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Cases, as manufactured by us.

We should not intrude ourselves upon your time and space, were it not that the article you have copied makes use of a name or names that have for years been applied exclusively to the article manufactured by us, and thus a great though unintentional injury is done to their reputation. Yours respectfully,

RAYMOND & Co., No. 536 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSICIANS ROBBED.

MR. J. C. GAYETTY, of No. 41 Ann-street, has been convicted by thousands of people (heads of families particularly) of robbing the numerous physicians in the United States of large amounts of money. Formerly the faculty reaped quite a harvest from piles, which were produced in the young, and prolonged in the old, by the persistent use of white and printed paper (both poisonous) in the water-closet. Mr. GAYETTY has invented a medicated paper, which *cures* and *prevents* piles, and is a luxury independent of medicated qualities. If this paper comes into general use, we shall hear no more of one of the most tormenting of all diseases. Sold in all quantities by the inventor, at No. 41 Ann-street; 500 sheets for 50 cents; 1,000 for $1. Who will be without it?

[Advertisement.]

WINTER CLOTHING.—We have this week made a large addition to our stock of Moscow and Labrador Beaver Overcoats, for which the demand has been so large. Our stock of Beaver and Cassimere Winter business Coats. Sacks, Paletots, Pants and Vests to match are also largely replenished, from fabrics of our latest importations. An early call will secure many of our desirable styles that will soon be out of the market. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PARSONS, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Trappers' Dépôt. If you will examine, you will cease to wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, the usual scourges of the season will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Oculist in the United States, and may be consulted by those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.]

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

J. R STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

TO RESTORE VITALITY.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

An extraordinary suit has been tried in Canada. At the recent Woodstock assizes, Mr. Horseman, Reeve, and Messrs. Carr and Johns, Councillors far the Township of East Nisscuri, were each mulcted in the sum of $1,000 damages *for mismanaging the township affairs*, and afterward refusing to give their attendance and yield up the books to a commission appointed by the Governor-General to investigate the matter. The plaintiffs in the case were the ratepayers of the township. The affairs of the township appear to have been managed in the most reckless manner, the two Councillors and the Reeve carrying everything before them.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, '75	104¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R	51½
23,000 N. C. St. 6s	98¾	100 do	51¾
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	89¾	100 do b60	52
3,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	84¾	125 do b30	52
1,000 Erie R. con. bs. '71	37¾	225 do	52
6,000 Hd. Bv. R. 3d m.	72	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22¾
7,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	87½	100 do b60	22¾
6,000 Har. 2d mort. bs.	82½	100 do s30	22
15 000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	26½	100 do	22½
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	92	100 do b30	22½
10 Bank of America	112½	500 do s3	22
6 Bank of Commerce	104	100 La C. & M. R. R. s3	4½
30 Amer. Ex. Bank	106	100 do	4¾
40 Continental Bank	101	20 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	51¾
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	97½	530 do	51¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	79½	100 do s30	51
100 do	79¼	200 do s20	51
70 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	103	200 do b30	51½
50 do s30.	103	100 do b60	51½
80 do	103¾	100 do	51½
150 Albert Free S. Co.	5¾	250 do	51
70 American G. Co	9½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R	79
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	82½	50 do s30	79
1200 do	82½	25 do	79½
300 do s10	82¾	50 do b60	79¾
50 do b30	83	185 Gal. & Chi. R. R	73¼
250 do	83	100 do s10	73¼
200 do s5	82¾	495 do	73½
100 do s3	82¾	200 do s30	73½
50 Erie R. R	16¾	500 do b30	73¾
50 Hudson River R.	32¾	100 Cleve. & To. R. R.	32¾
50 do b30	32¾	600 do	32¼
50 do b30	33	400 do	32½
115 Brooklyn City R.	110	700 do	32
1250 Reading Railr'd. c	50¾	50 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	64
200 do b30	50¾	150 do	64¼
200 do	50¾	100 do s30	64
50 do c	50¾	1200 do	64½
20 New-Jersey R. R.	128	50 do s5	64½
100 Panama R. R.	119	100 do s30	64½
15 Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	94		

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000 Missouri St. 6s.	89¾	100 Harlem Pref.	29¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b60	94	100 do	30
1,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	500 Reading R. R. s3	50½
500 do	96¾	75 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52¾
5,000 N. J. Cen. 2 m. b.	90	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22½
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	87¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	51¾
4,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. b.	27	100 do s30	51
15 Am Ex. Bank	106¾	10 do	51¾
70 Pacific M. S. Co.	104¾	300 do s10	51¾
50 do s10.	104¾	100 do b10	51¾
50 do s60.	103¾	150 Gal. & Ch. R. R. b60	74
150 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82¾	100 do	73¾
200 do b10	82¾	50 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R.	64¾
150 do s3	82¾	200 do s10	64¾
100 do b30	82¾	50 do	64¾
400 do	82¾	150 do	64
125 do	82¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13
50 Erie R. R.	16¾	25 Harlem R. R.	12¾
12 do	16¼	475 do	12¾
600 Hudson Riv. R. b30	33	50 do s10	12¾
200 do	33	9500 Ill. Cen. bds	92½
185 Ill. Cen. R. R.	79¾	500 do	92¼

MONDAY, Nov. 15—A. M.

At the Stock Exchange, through the past week, the prevailing account was against the market, and prices left off, on Saturday, 1@2 ℔ cent. weaker than at the close of the previous week. The *Bear* speculators have increased in number at the Board of Brokers, and very considerably increased their line of short sales since the turn of the market at the close of October. On the other hand, the *Bulls*, who profited largely by the steady and rapid rise through that month, aided by the *bona fide* purchases of the public in State Stocks, Railway Mortgages, and Dividend Shares, seem to make less resistance to the present decline than usual. In this they are probably governed by the conviction that the market is more likely to be heavily oversold after a fall of 5 or 8 ℔ cent. than on the first evidences of weakness. The inconsistencies of speculation so frequently evinced on the Street at least lend color to this conclusion. The following is the general course of prices through the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¾@104¾ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	83¾@84¾@82¾
New-York and Erie	16¾@16¾@16¾
Reading	51¾@50¾@51¼@50¾
Rock Island	65¾@63¾@65@64
Michigan Southern	23¾@23@22½
Michigan Southern preferred	52¾@53¾@51¾
Michigan Central	55¼@53@52¾
Toledo	33¾@33¾@32¾
Galena	75¾@73¾@74
Illinois Central	83¾@80@79¾
Pacific Mail	106¾@103@104¾
Panama	119@120@119
Missouris	89¾@90@89¾
Virginias	93¾@94@94
Tennessees	96@96¼@96
La Crosse Bonds	25¾@27¾@27
Illinois Central Bonds	94¼@92@92¼
California Sevens	91@90

The speculative sales against Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Central effected the most marked decline. Similar sales against New-York Central were freely made, though the stock evinced more strength early in the week, and reached to 84½ ℔ cent., after which it was ground down to 82½@82¾ ℔ cent., a fall of 1 ℔ cent. from the price of Saturday week. The contest on Reading, between the Philadelphia market and our Stock Exchange, was active, involving some heavy time operations, at lower figures, on account of the relative scarcity of cash certificates. In the case of the Western Roads, the *Street* sellers are professedly moving on the light receipts in October and early in November, which they insist must continue through the Winter months. As no pains are spared to impress this temporary drawback upon lines like the Galena and Michigan Central, which, in years past, have enjoyed a large share of confidence and yielded handsome dividends, on the public, who look to immediate rather than remote results, without due regard to the difference of price, the effect is, of course, unfavorable to the general Share list. It is made to bear as far as practicable upon New-York Central, whose business since 1st October has been growing rather than losing upon the result of last Fall, and upon Reading, whose Coal tonnage has partially recovered within the same period. Some of the Railway mortgages are also partially weakened, though a good inquiry is continued for most of the Bonds near home, as the Central, Hudson and Harlem issues. The shares of the two latter have also ruled steady. Panama rather stronger. Pacific Mail somewhat unsettled through the week, but firmer at the close. The State Stock list is very steady, and the offerings of most descriptions quite moderate.

Our people seem as restless and impatient on the Customs revenue as on the Railway traffic They make it a point in speculating on the future never to look back. What has been, in the way of prosperity, is never to be again. And in looking forward, the inevitable present must be made the rule of all conclusions, particularly on the *dark* side. The Tariff, readjusted less than two years ago, must be picked to pieces, because the crisis has, for the moment, reduced the scale of importation, and perforce the scale of Federal income. The apprehension, therefore, is of an endless Public Debt. This Debt stood $76,065,216 five years ago. The surplus income growing out of four or five years of active importation reduced the sum to $25,165,154. Of the $50,000,000 redeemed, $30,000,000 is now reborrowed, but at a reduced rate of interest. This thirty is made to loom in the distance as fifty or sixty, and it may be to some gloomy imaginations one hundred millions, unless the tariff be changed or direct taxation resorted to, or tea and coffee transferred from the free list.

We confess we cannot look at the subject in this light, any more than we can believe that the prosperity of the Northwest and its once abundant crops are never to be restored to the help of its railways again. In the various mutations of material fortune to this good country, our own observation has been that the years of real depression, in trade, are scarcely as one in five, and even the exceptional year is often accompanied by a sectional prosperity, (as in the instance of the Cotton States in the present emergency,) which goes far to relieve the general embarrassment. The low *price* of food, which is quoted against the West and its public works, is, after all, unattended by any reduction of *quantity* sent forward to the seaboard markets. On the contrary, the Winter supplies for the consumption of the Atlantic manufacturing and commercial States are heavy beyond recent example, and their very cheapness is adding immensely to the employment of factory labor and to the comfort and content, if not to the rapid increase of our City and suburban population. The reaction of this upon the interests of the manufacturer, the builder, real estate owner and our Eastern public works, is almost immediate as well as most important. It accounts, in a good degree, for what surprises some of our neighbors, the continued comparative activity on the Baltimore, Pennsylvania, New-York Central, Hudson, Harlem and other Eastern roads, while the lines West of Chicago are doing poorly, and the Michigan roads not quite up to last season. The effect upon the consumption of Foreign Goods in New-England and the great Middle States will follow as surely as the Spring succeeds to the coming Winter—as surely as the Cotton crop and its reliable market have already sustained and added to the consuming ability of the Southern States. With the return of the ordinary scale of Foreign importations, and the accustomed ability of the people to consume of both home and foreign fabrics, the Treasury will find a return of Custom-house income equal to its legitimate wants. In the meanwhile, even though the delay should be greater than at present reasonably anticipated, the ability of the Government to borrow, and their right, by every claim of punctuality and past liberality in redeeming the public faith, to owe seventy-five millions again, or a hundred millions if need be, are unquestionable. The extreme sum would be less than *a single year's interest* on the public debt of Great Britain.

The foreign trade at the port of New-York the past week shows a total import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,917,879. The same week last year, $2,372,183. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $870,810. Same week last year, $1,426,905. The Export of Specie, $142,316. Same week last year, $697,649. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $7,807,518, against $8,256,042 at the close of the previous week. The Gold exchanges with the South are still against the city, though the remittances in that direction have fallen off, compared with the previous fortnight. About $800,000 went from Bank, and $200,000 from the Sub-Treasury during the week by express and coast steamer. And as the California receipts, $1,672,676, come into Bank after the averages of the week are made up, the probability is that the official statement this afternoon will show a moderate falling off on the Specie average, which stood last Monday, $26,337,355. The business of the present week will open with a rising average, and an actual stock of bullion in Bank a million of dollars or more above the return. The market for Money ruled easy through the past week, at the low terms previously quoted, and with a manifestly free supply from lenders on Saturday. The Exchange on London has fallen to 109@109¼ ℔ cent., and on Paris to f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to $126,820,000
Add one week in November 5,570,196
Total to date $132,390,196
Against same time, 1857 202,817,242
Decrease this year to date $70,427,046

The same tables make the Export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reëxported for ten months of the year to October 31 ..... $51,399,000
Add one week in November 2,123,010
Total to date $53,522,010
Against same time, 1857 65,266,458
Decrease this year to date $11,744,448

The export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31 ..... $23,631,000
Add one week in November 327,367
Total to date $23,958,367
Against same time in 1857 34,709,649
Decrease this year to date $10,751,282

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the 1st November inst., since Jan. 1, 1858, are:

From California	$31,816,707
Europe, Mexico, &c	2,110,000
Total receipts	$33,926,707
In 1857, to same date:	
From California	$26,726,929
From abroad	9,183,000—$35,909,929
Decrease this season	$1,983,222

The California Gold remittance at hand on Saturday is larger than looked for, and larger by half a million than the corresponding arrival last season.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—FISCAL YEAR 1858.

Oct., '57, recp'ts	$651,442	April, '58	$701,916
November	610,735	May	557,966
December	652,299	June	465,502
Jan., '58	430,376	July	474,353
February	408,225	August	543,109
March	557,827	September	650,363
Total for year			$6,704,113

The resulting account current of the year we understand will be made up and printed in season for the annual meeting of the shareholders at Albany on the 8th December. We have reason to believe that it will show full *Eight* ℔ *cent.* to the stock after providing for the operating expenses, renewal of roadway and repair of embankment and all other charges incident to the year. The gross traffic is cut down $1,323,138 from the previous year by reason of the temporary revulsion in the general business of the country. In that year $525,536, or about 2½ ℔ cent. net surplus over the 8 ℔ cent., was added to the income account. That this surplus is not now drawn upon to meet the regular dividends through the crisis season argues an improved economy in the practical management and expenses of the property; the more so, as, during the Summer months, an unpleasant and damaging controversy with the Erie road was kept pending. The September earnings stand thus:

1858—Earnings of Sept. proper	$602,438
Arrearages of previous 11 months	47,925
Aggregate	$650,363
1857—Month proper	$799,784
Arrearages	62,733—$862,517
Decrease proper	$197,346
And in arrearages	14,808—$212,154

This return closes up the old year. The business in October is understood to show an increase of $52,000 on the freight traffic, as compared with last season. The passenger receipts, not yet adjusted with the connecting roads West, indicate no falling off. And thus far in November, the whole business is something ahead of last year, and the prospect for an early closing of the Canal navigation adds to the prospect of a heavier merchandise traffic toward the close of the month.

We learn that the Bank Department is now actively employed in registering and countersigning new circulation for both the City and Country Banks. About a million of dollars has been added to the active circulation of the State since the last return was made up. Among the securities recently lodged with the Superintendent is about $500,000 of the new Federal Stock. Of the Country Banks, West and South of Albany, about 180 make their exchanges of currency through the Albany Assorting House, jointly conducted by the Bank of the Interior and Albany Merchants' Bank.

At New-Orleans, Exchange on New-York is in active request, 60-day bills 97¾@98¼, with few bills to be had (says the *Picayune* of Nov. 7) below 98. Sight checks are 99@99¼ ℔ cent. The following is the

In reference to the rumored irregularities in the Land Grant Mortgage of the La Crosse Company, the President, Mr. STANTON, writes that the mortgage was "duly executed and recorded agreeably to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and that no informality of any kind exists. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage, and the amount limited to four millions of dollars,—that within the last six weeks Messrs. J. T. SOUTTER, G. C. BRONSON and SHEPHERD KNAPP, the Trustees named in the mortgage, published a card that in no event could the amount of bonds exceed the sum of four millions of dollars."

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Mobile	par.
New-England	½@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@⅝
Jersey	¼@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Philadelphia	1–10@—	Missouri	⅜@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Michigan	⅜@—
Penn. par in Phil.	¼@—	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@—
Baltimore City	1–5@—	Tennessee Old	1@—
Maryland	½@—	Tennessee Free	.2@—
Virginia Old	½@—	Canada	⅜@—
Virginia Free	½@—	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
North Carolina	⅝@¾	Balt. Checks	1–5@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@—	Boston Checks	⅛@—
New-Orleans	Par@¼ pr.		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	82	85
120 acres	72	75
80 acres	82	85
40 acres	110	115

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	84	87
120 acres	72	75
80 acres	84	87
40 acres	110	115

We hear that the name of Mr. JAMES T. SOUTTER, of the Bank of the Republic, is prominently canvassed by the dominant party in this City for the office of Comptroller at the December election.

In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the inquiry into the charges filed against JAS. P. KILBREATH and N. C. MCLEAN,—in connection with the Ohio Life and Trust Company,—for contempt toward the orders and process of the Supreme Court by their action in certain proceedings in the United States Court, was resumed before Judge STORER. Answers to the charges were read by Mr. MCLEAN in person and by Mr. TODD for J. P. KILBREATH. They alleged that the charges were wholly without foundation, and that what the one did was under a conscientious discharge of his professional duties—and the other in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court appointing him receiver. Messrs. TODD and STANBERY addressed the Court, the latter counsel at great length—and principally upon the point of jurisdiction, upon which he contended the whole question must turn. The further hearing of the case was postponed to Thursday, Judge STORER intimating that he would not decide the question until Monday, Nov. 15. About fifty of the creditors of the Trust Company met at Cincinnati, also on Wednesday, (all lawyers having been requested to absent themselves,) to vote upon certain resolutions that had been proposed for presentation to the Judges of the conflicting Courts. The resolutions—which were to the effect that it was most desirable that the Courts would promptly settle the question of jurisdiction, and which occasioned much discussion—were finally passed, with but two negative votes. The tenor of the resolutions—eight in all—may be judged from the sixth and seventh of the series,—which we annex:

"That it is not our purpose, nor in our opinion would it be just, to impeach the purity and integrity of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; but it is our firm conviction, that at least some of the late Directors and Assignees of the O. L. & T. Company have, to cover up their deeds, taken a disgraceful and outrageous part in complicating the proceedings for the liquidation of their trust, and that they continue to show, as they have ever shown, notwithstanding their great sympathy for Banks, the most heartless disregard for private creditors, including hard-working mechanics and farmers, aged and infirm persons, widows and orphans, whose hopes in life have been blasted by the hands which are still, with apparent satisfaction, lifted up against them.

That we hereby invoke the cooperation of the Courts, and all right-minded men in the community, in frowniug down all attempts to prolong existing difficulties, and seeking a removal at once of all technical obstructions to a practical, beneficial and speedy settlement of the business of the O. L. I. & T. Co., and the distribution of its assets."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 6.	Loans. Oct. 30.	Specie. Nov. 6.	Specie. Oct. 30.
Citizens' Bank	4,032,786	4,148,073	2,418,975	2,807,264
Canal Bank	1,973,385	2,129,477	858,278	784,308
Louisiana	2,869,639	2,857,240	2,733,683	2,694,708
Louisiana State	4,027,529	4,133,945	3,035,084	2,715,887
Mech. & Trad	623,863	652,233	456,730	529,129
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,346,359	1,322,386	810,820	673,205
Southern Bank	169,363	179,596	737,881	637,556
Union Bank	1,194,279	1,178,149	503,287	491,817
Bank of J. Robb	265,601	274,809	287,827	235,812
Crescent City	939,893	980,176	360,881	302,871
Bank of America	695,104	689,806	337,536	305,306
Total	18,107,801	18,545,880	12,840,902	12,177,863
	Decrease...$441,079		Increase...$363,119	

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 6.	Circulation. Oct. 30.	Deposits. Nov. 6.	Deposits. Oct. 30.
Citizens' Bank	2,205,920	2,214,755	4,509,855	4,803,803
Canal Bank	598,250	573,510	1,203,682	1,297,499
Louisiana	740,259	742,489	4,127,789	3,945,032
Louisiana State	1,428,200	1,434,285	4,703,052	4,462,797
Mech. & Traders'	176,885	178,715	941,500	909,506
Bk. of N. Orleans	442,240	421,895	1,173,382	1,206,971
Southern Bank	209,465	205,810	280,620	263,284
Union Bank	545,765	535,230	945,816	853,932
Bank of J. Robb	370,955	370,570	469,086	315,587
Crescent City	123,650	134,005	422,218	409,339
Bank of America	194,125	177,575	543,866	541,482
Total	7,055,714	6,985,839	19,220,866	19,009,231
	Increase...$69,875		Increase...$211,635	

Banks.	Exchange. Nov. 6.	Exchange. Oct. 30.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 6.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 30.
Citizens' Bank	2,225,180	1,962,635	437,346	459,353
Canal Bank	1,493,367	1,465,015	145,992	138,233
Louisiana	1,000,221	767,090	675,490	582,151
Louisiana State	746,401	692,027	425,134	448,357
Mech. and Trad	444,990	416,490	48,567	60,960
B'k of N. Orleans	746,830	835,103	3,987	4,347
Southern Bank	451,527	522,213		
Union Bank	369,607	291,406	74,206	100,455
Bank of J. Robb	351,159	257,778	34,013	32,968
Crescent City	165,734	186,957	11,024	13,546
Bank of America	5 901	19,273		
Total	8,000,317	7,415,987	1,855,819	1,840,370
	Increase...$584,380		Increase...$15,449	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, Nov. 13.

The trade continues to increase slightly in the old regions over last year's business—but in the new regions the increase is considerable. We have gained largely over last year's business within the last four or five weeks, more largely than we anticipated—but as the season is so near the close we cannot expect to make up the whole deficiency.

The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase of 24,204 tons for the week, over 18,000 tons of which is by the Pennsylvania Coal Company and from Scranton South:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	33,187	35,740
Schuylkill—Canal	41,226	45,403
Lehigh—Railroad	10,097	10,329
Lehigh—Canal	24,573	27,387
Delaware & Hudson Company	16,903	12,994
Pennsylvania Coal Company	8,588	18,031
Scranton, South	947	9,970
Scranton, North	1,600	1,471
Total	137,121	161,325

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,615,998	1,442,435
Schuylkill—Canal	1,130,076	1,145,621
Lehigh Valley Railroad	391,171	426,938
Lehigh Valley Canal	825,070	804,981
Delaware & Hudson Co	441,430	319,017
Pennsylvania Coal Co	521,229	585,786
Scranton, South	273,450	446,843
Scranton, North	174,201	127,678
Total	5,372,625	5,299,299

The deficiency we hardly think can be made up for the balance of the season, which may extend only a month by Canal. By the different railroads the increase will be but slight from now until the close of the year